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**THE THIRD**  
**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**ON**  
**REFORMS AND PROGRESS**  
**IN KOREA**  
**(1909-10)**

**COMPILED**  
**BY**  
**GOVERNMENT GENERAL OF CHOSŬN**

**SEOUL, DECEMBER, 1910**

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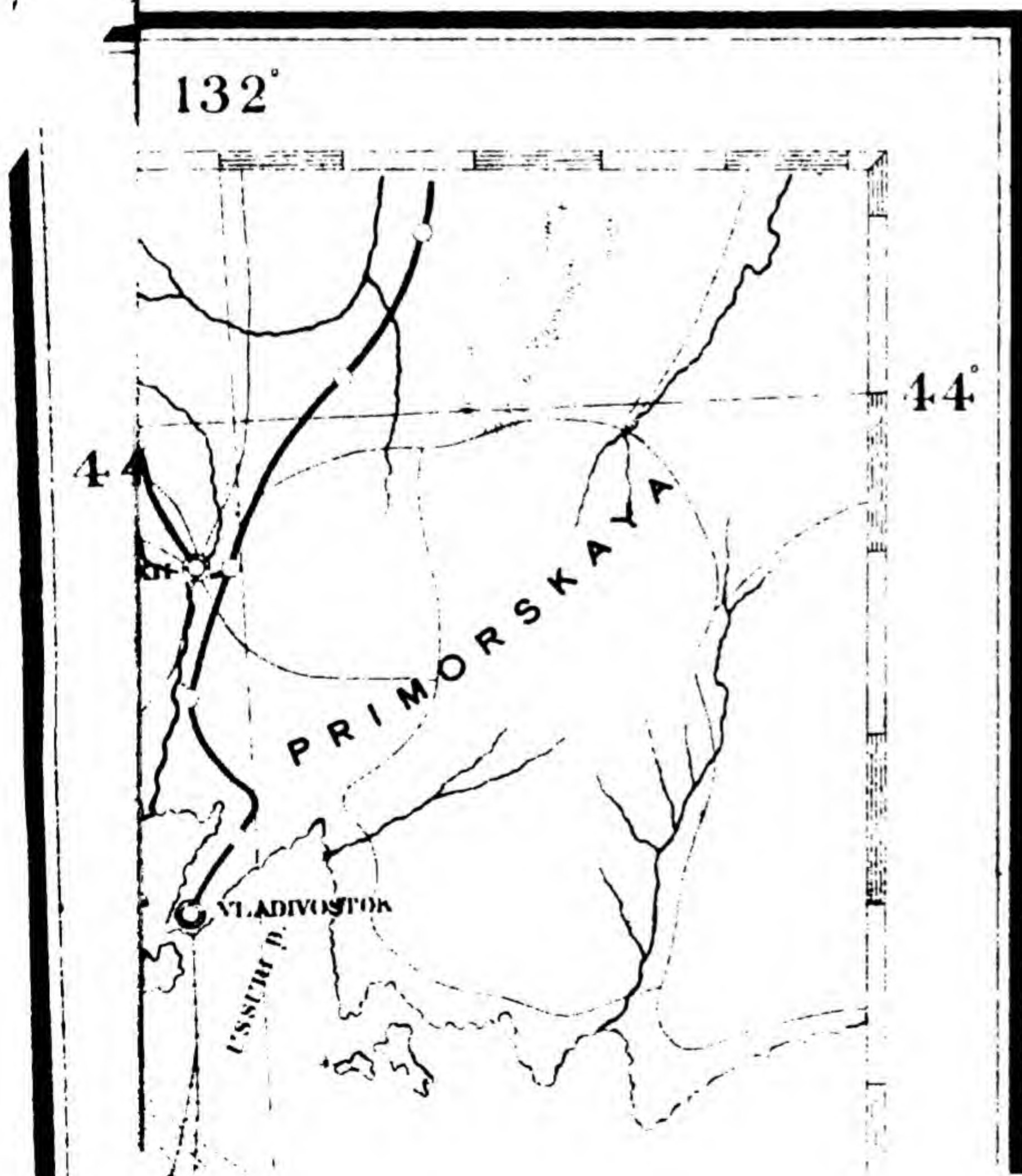
# VIII

## Weights, Measures and Moneys, with English and French Equivalents.



JAPAN.	GREAT BRITAIN.	FRANCE.
<i>Ri</i> . . . . .	2.4403382 Miles . . . . .	3.9272727 Kilomètres.
<i>Ri</i> (Marine) . . . . .	1.1506873 Miles . . . . .	1.8518182 Kilomètres.
Square <i>Ri</i> . . . . .	5.9552506 Square Miles . . .	15.4234711 Kilomètres. Carrés.
<i>Chō</i> = 10 <i>Tan</i> . . . . .	2.4507204 Acres . . . . .	99.1735537 Ares.
<i>Tsubo</i> . . . . .	3.9538290 Square Yards . . .	3.3057851 Mètres Carrés.
<i>Koku</i> = 10 <i>To</i> = 100 <i>Shō</i> (Liquid) " (Dry) " (Capacity of vessel)	39.7033130 Gallons . . . . . 4.9629141 Bushels . . . . . $\frac{1}{16}$ of one Ton . . . . .	1.8039063 Hectolitres. $\frac{1}{16}$ de Tonne.
<i>Kwan</i> = 1,000 <i>Momme</i> . . . . .	8.2673297 lbs. (Avoir.) . . . 10.0471021 „ (Troy.) . . . .	3.7500000 Kilogrammes.
<i>Kim</i> . . . . .	1.3227727 lbs. (Avoir.) . . . 1.6075363 „ (Troy.) . . . .	6.0000000 Hectogrammes.
<i>Momme</i> . . . . .	2.1164364 Drams (Avoir) . . . 2.4113045 Dwts. (Troy) . . .	3.7500000 Grammes.
<i>Yen</i> = 100 <i>Sen</i> . . . . .	2s. 0d. 582 . . . . .	2.583 Francs

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# GENERAL.

## 1. Introduction.

During the year 1909, there was little or no reform or change of a significant nature in the protecting administration conducted by the Resident General of the Imperial Government in Korea as compared with the preceding year. Yet certain reforms and progress in the administration were steadily carried out.

In the very beginning of 1909, with a view to inspecting the condition of the country, the Emperor of Korea, guided and escorted by the Resident General, made two extensive trips to the south and west of the Peninsula, respectively. In July, when Prince *Ito* resigned the office of Resident General and was appointed to the Presidency of the Privy Council in Japan, Viscount Sone, the Deputy Resident General, was promoted to be Resident General. "With a view to improve the administration of justice and prisons in Korea, thereby assuring protection for the persons and property of Korean subjects as well as the subjects and citizens of foreign Powers in Korea, and also to consolidate the basis of Korean finances," the Korean Government completely transferred its administration of justice and prisons to the Japanese Government by a Memorandum concluded on July 12th. The Department of Justice was thereby abolished. The Army Department, which nominally existed until July 30, 1909, has also been abolished. By an other Memorandum concluded in August, the *Kankoku-Ginko*, or Bank of Korea, was established; and the functions of the central bank, entrusted to the *Dai-ichi-Ginko* since 1905, were transferred to the newly created Bank.

As already stated in the Annual Report of the previous year, capable Japanese being appointed to important posts in the central as well as local Governments of Korea, an advance was made toward better conditions in the administration of the Peninsula. Native officials maintaining more harmony and improving in discipline under the guidance of the Japanese appointed to Korean offices, the administration of every branch was gradually brought into better condition. The general financial administration also being gradually put into better shape, the Korean Central Government,



with a view to encouraging industrial undertakings in the provinces, extending educational works, etc, authorized the Provincial Governments to appropriate additional amounts beyond the ordinary administrative expenditure of the Provincial Governments defrayed by the central treasury. This was done by promulgating the so-called "Local Expense Law" in April, 1909. As results of currency reforms vigorously carried out since 1905, the withdrawal of the old nickel coins and copper cash, both of which frequently endangered the currency system of the country, was nearly accomplished by the end of December, 1909. Other administrative reform measures in communications, industrial and agricultural undertakings, sanitation, education, public works, etc., carried out under the guidance of the Japanese Protectorate, have gradually made progress.

Despite the fact that both the Governments of Japan and of Korea exerted their utmost efforts in administrative reform in the Peninsula from the time when the Imperial Government of Japan assumed protecting responsibility, peace and order could not be completely established. Was the protecting régime still inadequate fully to secure public peace and to promote the general welfare of the Koreans? In spite of the fact that a number of measures for pacifying insurgents were put into effect, desultory attacks by men professing themselves *Eui-pyong* (righteous army) upon inoffensive officials continued, and bands of *Hwa-jok* (armed robbers), living without any definite purpose except that of preying upon peaceful people of means, still existed. Even a certain class of peaceful people, instigated by reckless agitators, were led to think that Japanese appointed to revenue offices would carry away to Japan the money collected as taxes, and thus frequently they attempted to do injury to these officials. Escorts of police were still needed for those who traveled in the remote interior or mountainous regions, and the postal service in certain quarters could hardly be maintained without similar protection. In the extremity of violence, a Korean inspired by shortsighted superstition and mistaken patriotism, assassinated Prince *Ito*, President of the Privy Council of Japan, who had filled the office of Resident General in Korea till June 1909, when he was on a visit to North China in October. As Koreans also attempted two months later, in December, to assassinate Mr. *Yi Wang-yong*, the Prime Minister of the Korean Government, it was plain that lamentable conditions still existed in the protecting régime in Korea, despite the fact that many important reform measures had been introduced for



the welfare of the people with many improvements and much progress made under the protectorate.

Thus a certain class of Koreans could not yet free themselves from misunderstanding and superstition ; and the measures for maintaining peace and order seemed not to be firmly established. Although the corruption, intrigues, abuses, etc., deeply rooted for many generations, could not be completely eradicated, yet the administration of various branches had been gradually brought into better shape, and thereby the progress made had been by no means of small degree, reform measures being extended to almost every branch of the administration during several years under the guidance of the Japanese protectorate.

The present Report briefly deals with the general conditions of the administrative measures in various branches, carried out chiefly during the year 1909, as well as with the results obtained in the same year.

## 2. Expenses Defrayed by Japanese Government in Korea in 1909.

In the fiscal year of 1909, ended March 31, 1910, 23,388,582 *yen*—6,059,056 *yen* of ordinary expenditure, 12,915,908 *yen* of extraordinary expenditure and 4,413,618 *yen* in the special accounts—was to be defrayed by the Imperial Treasury of Japan as the expenses of the Residency General and its subordinate Offices, including the outlays on account of posts and telegraphs, railways, army, navy, etc. Comparing this with the expenses defrayed in the previous year, there is seen to be a decrease of about 7,474,000 *yen*.

Analysing these expenditures according to their nature, there was a small increase in the ordinary expenses defrayed in 1909, over those defrayed in 1908 ; and a considerable decrease in the extraordinary expenses and special accounts. As a result of the transfer of the judicial and prison administration of the Korean Government to the Japanese, 1,312,490 *yen* was added to the ordinary expenses for 1909. But this addition being counter-balanced by a decrease of the military expense and an increase of income from communications, the net increase in the ordinary expenditure amounted to only 333,979 *yen*.

The decrease in the extraordinary expenditure for 1909, amounting to 4,280,256 *yen*, was chiefly due to a considerable reduction



of the army account, as the expenses apportioned in 1909 for the construction of army barracks and other things diminished *pari passu* with the progress made in these construction works. The decrease in the extraordinary expenditure was also caused by a diminution of the annual instalments for 1909 of the loan which had been furnished by the Japanese Government since 1907 with the object of meeting the deficit in the annual revenue of the Korean Government.

In the special account there was a decrease of 3,547,915 *yen* in 1909. The payment of the capital of the *Yalu* Timber Undertaking Station being completed in 1908 with the last instalment of 300,000 *yen*, such expense was not provided for in the special account of 1909. Again, as to railway accounts, the appropriations required in 1908 for repairing damage to roads, caused by floods, were not needed in 1909; also, the improvement works on the *Masampo* branch line and on the *Scoul=Shin-wiju* line being near completion, the funds needed for these improvements in 1909 were considerably less than those spent in the previous year. Thus 3,247,915 *yen* was the decrease in the special accounts of 1909 concerning Railways. The following table is self-explanatory of what the Imperial Government of Japan spent for the protection administration in the Peninsula during the fiscal year of 1909, ended March 1910, as compared with what was expended in the preceding fiscal year :—

Description.		1909-10 (Estimate)	1908-9	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Ordinary Expenditure	Residency General, 13 Residencies and } <i>yen</i>	1,201,886	1,165,916	+ 35,970
	Patents Bureau . . . . . }	1,312,490	—	+ 1,312,490
	Judicial Bureau and Prisons . . . . .	168,711	305,760	- 137,049
	Communications Bureau . . . . .	3,231,818	4,164,510	- 932,692
	Garrison Army . . . . .	144,151	88,891	+ 55,260
	Naval Defence Station . . . . .			
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>		<b>6,059,056</b>	<b>5,725,077</b>	<b>+ 333,979</b>
Extraordinary Expenditure	Residency General { Loan to Korean Government . .	4,653,540	5,259,580	- 606,040
	Subsidies to Oriental Develop- } <i>yen</i>	300,000	300,000	—
	ment Company . . . . . }	65,000	50,000	+ 15,000
	Other Subsidies . . . . .	309,363	351,279	- 41,916
	Extraordinary Expenses . . . . .			
	<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>5,327,903</b>	<b>5,960,859</b>	<b>632,956</b>
	Judical Bureau and Prisons . . . . .	—	—	—
	Communications Bureau . . . . .	30,000	259,590	+ 40,410
	Garrison Army . . . . .	7,256,783	10,951,272	- 3,694,489
	Naval Defence Station . . . . .	31,222	24,443	+ 6,779
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>		<b>12,915,908</b>	<b>17,196,164</b>	<b>- 4,280,256</b>



		1909-10 (Estimate)	1908-9	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Special Account	Forestry Undertaking . . . . .	—	300,000	— 300,000
	Railway Bureau { General Account . . . . .	4,413,618	7,045,889	— 2,632,271
	Other Accounts . . . . .	—	615,644	— 615,644
	Totals . . . . .	4,413,618	7,661,533	— 3,247,915
	Totals . . . . .	4,413,618	7,961,533	— 3,547,915
Grand Totals . . . . .		23,383,582	30,882,774	7,499,192

### 3. Residency General.

During the fiscal year of 1909, there were a few changes in the organization and personnel of the Residency General and its subordinate offices.

When Prince *Ito* resigned the office of Resident General and was appointed President of the Privy Council in Japan in June, Deputy Resident General, Viscount *Sone*, was promoted to the office of Resident General. In August, the Military Attaché to the Residency General, Major General *Murata*, was succeeded by Major General *Ishii*, the former being appointed Chief of the Fortifications Constructing Headquarters in Japan. When Councillor *Nabeshima* resigned the office of Director of Foreign Affairs and was appointed Minister to Belgium, Secretary *Komatsu* was appointed Councillor, assuming the office of Director of Foreign Affairs. At the same time, Secretary *Kokubu*, in charge of the personnel, and Mr. *Ikeda*, Director of the Communications Bureau, were appointed Councillors of the Residency General.

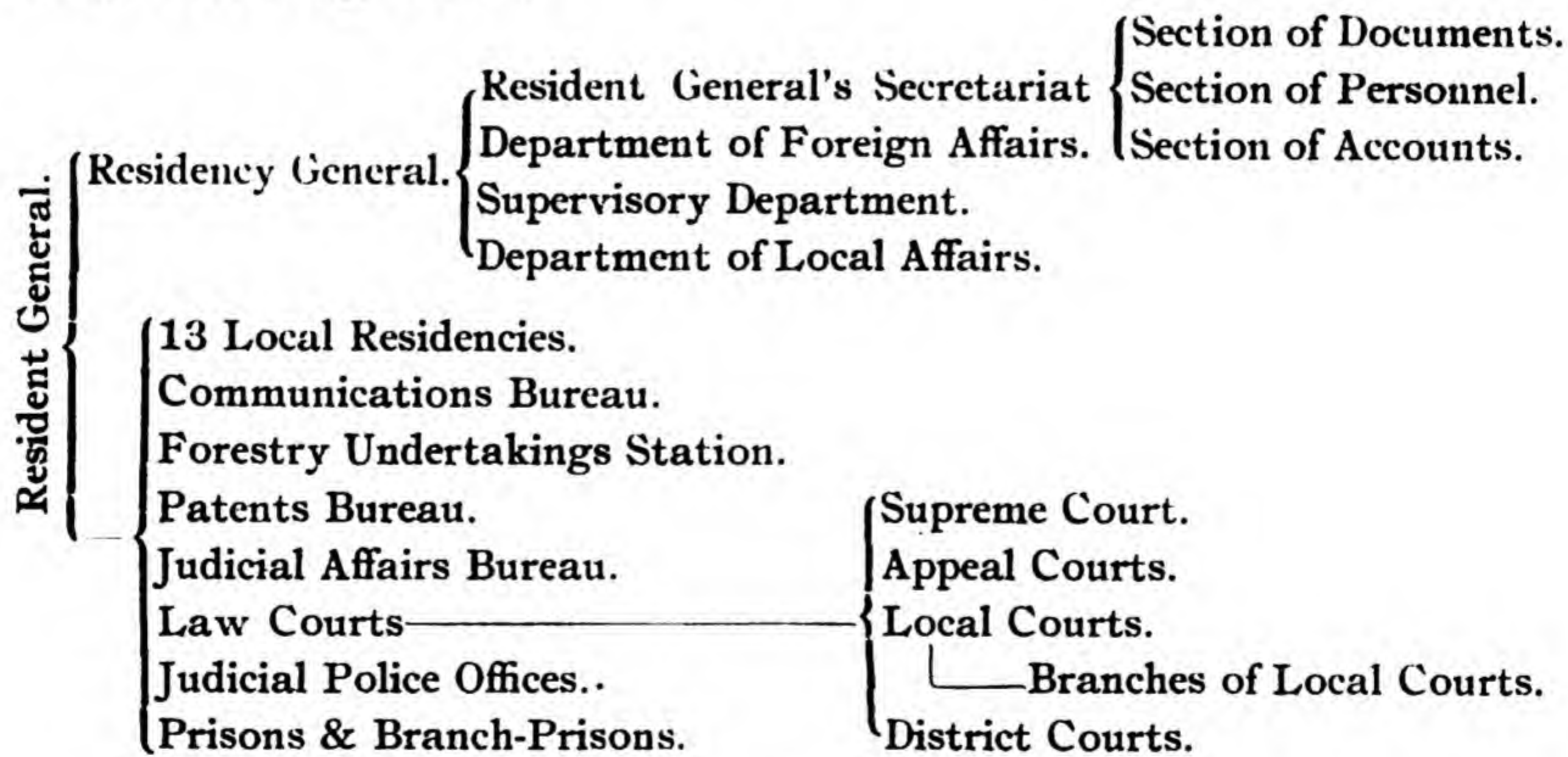
There were few or no changes made in the organization of the Residency General proper, except in its subordinate offices. Soon after the Korean Government transferred the administration of justice and prisons to the Japanese Government by the Memorandum concluded on July 12, 1909, the *Shihō-cho*, or Judicial Bureau, was created in the Residency General by Imperial Ordinance No. 242. This Bureau has charge of matters concerning the administration of justice and prisons. By Imperial Ordinance No. 236, Regulations relating to the Law Courts of the Residency General were issued, by which various law courts heretofore maintained by the Korean Government were converted into Law Courts of the Residency General, and the administration of justice heretofore conducted by the Local Residencies and the Appeal Court of Japan in *Seoul* was relinquished.



The Temporary Detached Office of the Residency General in *Chientao* District contiguous to Korea in China, which was established in 1907 at the request of the Korean Government, to protect Koreans residing in that district from oppression by the Chinese, especially from attacks of Manchurian bandits, was withdrawn in November of 1909, soon after the "*Chientao* Question" between Japan and China had been settled, and business relating to the protection of Korean residents in that district was transferred to the Consulate General of the Imperial Government of Japan established in 1909.

Railways in Korea, which, since 1906, had been controlled by the Railway Bureau of the Residency General, were brought under the control of the Imperial Government Railway Board of Japan by Imperial Ordinance No. 336, issued in December of 1909. The Resident General, however, retained the right to take necessary steps at any time concerning Railway construction and railway traffic controlled in Korea by the Imperial Government Railway Board. The Commander-in-chief of the Japanese Garrison in Korea also may requisition the use of the Railway for military transport and other functions connected with military matters.

The organization of the Residency General and its subordinate offices as they existed at the end of the fiscal year 1909 can be seen in the following table :—



With regard to the number of officials and employees of the Residency General and its subordinate offices, it was considerably increased in the fiscal year 1909, the figure for the latter year being as much as 4,486, an increase of the total number of officials and employees against the preceding fiscal year, in spite of the facts that the Temporary Detached Office in *Chientao* and the Appeal Court of Japan in Korea were abolished and that the control of the





Mansion of Resident-General prior to the Annexation of Korea (1906-1910).



Residency General as it existed till Annexation of Korea (1906-1910).





Railway Bureau was transferred from the Residency General to the Imperial Government Railway Board of Japan. This increase was chiefly due to the establishment of various Law Courts and Prisons of the Residency General and other offices as a result of the transfer of judicial administration. The details as to the number of officials and employees existing at the end of the fiscal year 1909 (ended March 31, 1910) are shown in the following table:—

Name of Office	High Officials		Subordinate Officials		Employees	Totals
	Proper	Non Com.	Proper	Non Com.		
Main office of Residency General . .	18	3	93	6	46	112
Residencies . . . . .	21	3	52	16	56	148
Communications Bureau . . . . .	29	—	685	—	1,354	2,068
Forestry Undertakings Station . . .	7	—	17	14	47	85
Patents Bureau . . . . .	6	—	9	—	6	21
Judicial Bureau . . . . .	7	—	33	—	15	55
Law Courts . . . . .	343	—	454	—	74	871
Prisons . . . . .	9	—	58	588	—	655
Judicial Police authorities . . . . .	30	—	144	5,078	—	5,252
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,491</b>	<b>5,702</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>9,267</b>
Preceding fiscal year . . . . .	174	23	1,354	89	3,141	4,781

The total number of officials and employees of the Railway Bureau at the end of the fiscal year 1909 was 1,711, namely, 54 high officials, 2 non-commissioned, receiving the treatment of high officials, 360 subordinate officials, 4 non-commissioned, receiving treatment of subordinate officials, and 1,291 employees.

#### 4. International Affairs.

Korea being the neighbour of China and Asiatic Russia, its international affairs have more to do with these two countries than with any others.

The international affairs of Korea, as settled in 1909, are dealt with in the following pages:—

##### A. Chinese Settlements.

Chinese Settlements are found in *Chemulpo*, *Fusan* and *Wonsan*. The establishment of a Chinese settlement in *Chemulpo* was pro-



vided for in the Trade Regulations concluded in 1884 between the Korean and Chinese Governments. But these Trade Regulations, having been annulled as a result of the Japanese-Chinese war, the Chinese settlement in *Chemulpo* existed by usage only, and could not be recognized formally in any legal sense. With regard to the establishment of the Chinese settlements in *Fusan* and *Wonsan*, a draft of the regulations was agreed upon between the Korean and Chinese Authorities; but the Regulations having never been signed, Chinese settlements were established in these places without any legal guarantee of privileges. Finding much inconvenience in such uncertain circumstances, the Chinese Government, soon after the establishment of the Residency General in *Seoul*, requested the Japanese Government to draw up Regulations concerning Chinese Settlements in Korea. After negotiations with the Foreign Office of Japan and the Chinese Legation in Tokyo, the Residency General and the Chinese Consul-General in *Seoul* held frequent conferences since 1907, and Regulations concerning Chinese Settlements in *Chemulpo*, *Fusan* and *Wonsan* were finally signed on March 11th, 1910.

#### **B. Reimbursement of Loans to China.**

When the Korean Government first undertook to open customs offices in the Treaty ports, 210,000 *taels* were borrowed from the *Chao-shang-chu*, the commercial and Maritime Bureau of the Chinese Government, in January of 1883. The interest on this loan up to January 1891 and a part of the principal, amounting to 87,000 *taels*, were paid up, leaving unpaid a balance of 123,000 *taels* together with interest on the latter. In January of 1886, another loan amounting to 70,000 *taels* was made for a term without interest by the Telegraphic Bureau of the Chinese Government for the purpose of building telegraphic lines between *Seoul*, *Wi-ju* and *Chemulpo*. A part of this sum, amounting to 8,920 *taels*, was paid after the Chinese-Japanese war, but the remaining amount of 61,075 *taels* was left unpaid. Reimbursement of the balances of these two loans was demanded by the Chinese Government several times previous to 1899; but thereafter the Korean Government ceased to receive any such notice to pay. Nor was the Japanese Government ever in receipt of any notice as to the existence of such loans from the time of its assuming control of the foreign affairs of the Korean Government by the Agreement concluded on November 17, 1905, until the Chinese Consul General at *Seoul* in



1908 demanded  $388,632\frac{9}{10}$  *taels* as the payment of the balance of the loans made by the Commercial and Maritime Bureau, with interest up to 1907. After careful investigation of the facts relating to the loans furnished by the Chinese Government, the Imperial Government of Japan recognized the existence of the balance of the above mentioned two loans and the interest on one loan, but failed to recognize the interest of  $265,632\frac{9}{10}$  *taels* on the balance of the loan amounting to 123,000 *taels*. It was then intimated to the Chinese Government that the interest on that balance for the period of prescription up to 1898, (the year previous to that in which the Chinese Government had last notified the Korean Government of the required payment of the said loan) would be handed over. As a result of several conferences between the Japanese and Chinese Governments, it was agreed that 86,926 *taels* as interest on the balance of one loan, and the balances of the two loans, altogether amounting to 271,001 *taels*, or 338,751 *yen* in Japanese gold, with 11,249 *yen* added as compensation for renouncing the interest for 9 years (1899-1907), thus making a total of 350,000 *yen*, would be paid to the Chinese Government. On December 24, 1909, the Korean Government finally paid back these loans which had been pending for such a long time.

### C. *Chientao* Question.

The possession of *Chientao* district lying on the north side of the *Tumen* river, where 82,999 Koreans and 27,371 Chinese\* are residing, was a pending question for many years. In the years 1885 and 1837, respectively, "Boundary Commissioners", *Kan-gai-shi*, were despatched to the district by the Korean and Chinese Governments, with a view to solving the frontier problem, but they failed to fulfil their mission. Thereafter, in the district to the north of the *Tumen* river, the Chinese Government stationed troops and local magistrates as though the territory were its own. This was done in spite of the fact that the Koreans residing in the district outnumbered the Chinese by more than three to one. The Koreans were often forced by the Chinese residents to wear the queue style of head-dress and to use Chinese costume. In addition, the Koreans were at the mercy of attacks from Manchurian bandits, so that life and property were insecure. These Koreans in *Chientao* often asked their Home Govern-

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\* This census of population was taken by the Japan Gendarmerie Station garrisoned in *Chientao* in 1909.



ment for due protection, but the latter was incapable of acceding to their request owing to various circumstances.

The foreign affairs of Korea having been transferred to the Japanese Government in the sequel of the Russo-Japanese war, the Korean Government urged the Resident General, in a note dated November 18, 1906, to despatch a Japanese force with the object of protecting the lives and properties of the Koreans residing in *Chientao*; and as this duty could not be neglected for a moment, the Resident General, putting the boundary question aside, immediately consulted his home Government as to the necessary measures. After careful investigation, and after notice had been given to the Chinese Government by the Japanese Government, Major *Suyejiro Saito*, accompanied by a small number of Japanese Gendarmes and Japanese and Korean Police, was despatched in September 1907 to *Chientao*, where a Detached Office of the Residency General was established, and he was charged with the functions of protecting Koreans in that district. The organic regulations of this Temporary Detached Office of the Residency General were promulgated in April of 1908 by Imperial Ordinance No. 86. Thereby the organization and fixed number of officials of the Detached Office were provided for and the Office was charged with the duty of protecting Koreans in *Chientao*. The Detached Office, having in view the promotion of communications, industry, education and sanitation, also established post offices, schools, agricultural stations, markets, an observatory, a charity hospital, etc. Since the establishment of the Detached Office, the Koreans in *Chientao* have not only been well protected, but have also been blessed with the benefits of modern civilization. Thus after the establishment of one public school as a model, nearly 50 private schools were established, to which text books were distributed gratis, and free lectures were often given to the teachers for purposes of training during the summer vacation; a charity hospital received 13,533 patients—10,641 Koreans 1,586 Chinese, 1,302 Japanese and 4 French—making the total number of patients treated 121,797 from August 24, 1907 to November 1, 1909, or an average of 152 per day.

The international relations of the Japanese and Chinese Governments in Manchuria becoming, however, more complicated, especially in relation to the question of the *Antung-Mukden* Railway, misunderstandings arose, and the two Governments, recognizing the vital importance of maintaining permanent peace in the Far East, con-



cluded an Agreement concerning the *Chientao* district on September 4, 1909 soon after settling the *Antung-Mukden* Railway problem. By this Agreement, (1) the *Tumen* river being recognized as the boundary between Korea and China, the so called *Chientao* district became Chinese territory; (2) the Koreans residing within the mixed district to the north of the *Tumen* river were submitted to the laws and jurisdiction of China, but were to receive equal treatment with Chinese Subject as to protection of life and property, as well as in matters of taxation and other administrative measures; (3) the Chinese Government was to open four places in *Chientao* to foreign commerce; and (4) the Chinese Government engaged to extend the *Kirin=Chang-chun* Railway to the southern boundary of *Yenchi* so as to connect at *Hoiryöng* in Korea with the Korean railway system, and to consult the Japanese Government as to the date of commencing work on the proposed extension.

As a result of this Agreement the Temporary Detached Office of the Residency General in *Chientao* was closed on November 1, 1909, and on the next day, an Imperial Consulate General was opened.

For the establishment and the maintenance of the Detached Office during its existence, the Japanese Government spent 10,000 *yen* in 1906; 100,000 *yen* in 1907; 136,425 *yen* in 1908; and 71,099 *yen* in 1909, making a total of 317,524 *yen*.

#### **D. Timber Rafting in the *Yalu* river.**

As stated in the last Annual Report, a lumber enterprise on the Korean side of the *Yalu* river has been carried on since 1907 by the *Yeirinshö* (an office jointly organized by the Japanese and Korean Governments). A similar enterprise on the Chinese side was commenced in 1908 by the *Tsai-mo-kun-su* (an office jointly organized by the Japanese and Chinese Governments). Thitherto timbers on the *Yalu* river had been frequently rafted down by the *Mo-hoi*, a timber-rafting guild of Chinese, under the permission of the Chinese local authorities. Some members of the guild, making groundless use of the name *Mo-hoi*, often took possession of timbers belonging to owners other than their own guild, especially in cases when the rafts of such owners had been scattered by floods or other causes. Thus the losses suffered in connexion with timber belonging to the *Yeirinshö* reached a considerable amount during 1908. When the *Tsai-mo-kun-su*



Station was organized by the Japanese and Chinese Governments in September of 1908, the *Mo-hoi* guild was ordered to dissolve its organization, and the rafting of timber on the Chinese side was to be conducted by the Station itself. As a result of conferences held between the *Yeirinsho* and the *Tsai-mo-kun-su*, Regulations relating to the adjustment of scattered lumber belonging respectively to each station were finally agreed upon in April of 1909. According to these Regulations, if any scattered lumber from the Korean side was picked up by Chinese, it was to be returned to the *Yeirinsho* for reasonable compensation, and if any lumber from the Chinese side was picked up by Koreans or employees of the *Yeirinsho*, it was to be returned to the *Tsai-mo-kun-su* for a reasonable compensation. When the *Yeirinsho* first put these Regulations into force, the Chinese previously engaged in rafting, at once regarding the new measures as a loss to their customary occupation, combined forces and commenced hostilities against the *Yeirinsho*. Thus, in June, Japanese engaged in rafting on the *Yalu* river were attacked by a Chinese mob and six of the former were captured and carried away. A Timber Inspecting Station of the *Tsai-mo-kun-su* located on the *Moo-ar* mountain, was also attacked and burned down. Again, in August, Chinese entered Korean territory and fired upon a camp of Korean rafters. The Residency General then at once gave orders to the local authorities to distribute more police and gendarmes in the districts along the *Yalu* River in order to prevent the entrance of Chinese mobs, and the garrison army in that district was directed to be prepared for any possible emergency. On the other hand, the *Yeirinsho* held conferences with the *Tsai-mo-kun-su* through the Japanese Consul at *Antung* upon the timber-rafting question, and detailed regulations concerning timber rafts on the *Yalu* river were finally agreed to on August 26, 1909. Chinese rafters were also temporarily permitted under the guarantee of the Chinese authorities to engage in rafting the timbers belonging to the Korean side if such timbers were found scattered along the *Moo-ar* district of China. Thereafter acts of violence ceased.

#### **E. Japanese Settlement in *Masampo*.**

After the port of *Masampo* was opened to foreign trade, the site of a Japanese settlement there was provided for by an agreement signed on March 17, 1902. But most of the Japanese having taken up



their residence in the settlements of other nationalities, their own settlement was left almost vacant. During the war with Russia, this area was used by the Japanese Army and it afterwards became the site for the commanding office of the Japanese Fortress. The lot being thus unnecessary as a permanent Japanese settlement, the Residency General and the Korean Government agreed upon its relinquishment, and it was therefore transferred to the Japanese Army for military uses.

#### **F. Reimbursement for Russian Concession in *Masampo*.**

The Russian Government, with the object of building a coal dept, a hospital and other edifices for the use of its Pacific fleet, obtained a lease of territory at *Masampo* amounting to 300,000 *tsubo*, by an Agreement concluded with the Korean Government in 1900. As the result of the war with Japan, various treaties and agreements between Russia and Korea were annulled, and this lease at *Masampo* was naturally relinquished. The Russian Government, however, requested the Resident General, through its Consul-General at *Seoul*, to have some 50,000 *yen* returned, that amount having been paid for the above mentioned concession, including the adjacent lands bought in the name of Russian private individuals. The site of these lands being regarded as important for the military and naval defences of Japan and Korea, the Resident General, after consulting the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of the Army and of the Navy of Japan, entered into amicable negotiations and the amount claimed by the Russian Government was finally reimbursed by the Imperial Government on April 19, 1909, the Russian Government thereby absolutely relinquishing all claims connected with the land of the concession in *Masampo*. The Korean Government was then consulted as to using this land for military purposes. Acting upon orders from the Minister of War in Japan, the land was finally handed over to the Accounts Department of the Japanese Garrison Army in Korea.

#### **G. Three New Taxes on Foreign Nationals.**

The laws relating to taxes on buildings, liquors and tobacco were promulgated on February 8, 1909, by the Korean Government and enforced for the revenue of the same year. These taxes were also to be levied on foreign nationals residing in regions outside treaty



limits. Among such persons the Chinese were in a majority, but very few of them were engaged in the liquor manufacture or tobacco cultivation and trade. Again, of the Europeans and Americans, those residing in places outside treaty limits are principally missionaries, numbering about 200, besides a few engaged in mining. Hence, since buildings employed for religious, educational and other charitable purposes are exempted from taxation, the number of foreigners actually paying these taxes was very small, apart from Japanese a number of whom reside outside the treaty limits and engage in liquor or tobacco industry. Further, these laws, so long as the system of consular jurisdiction existed conventionally, might prove insufficient to deal with foreigners violating their provisions. With a view to preventing any complications in the interpreting of Treaty provisions, the Foreign Office of the Japanese Government was consulted and the text of the laws was translated into English, a translation being furnished on July 17, 1909, to the Consular Authorities of Great Britain, China, France, Russia, Germany, Belgium, and Italy who reside in Korea. However, full explanations regarding the laws of taxation having been given to these Consular Authorities, they were requested to convey due notice to their nationals residing in Korea. Not only did no country protest against the enforcement of the new taxes, but the British Consulate promulgated Regulations concerning the House Tax by "the King's Order No. I," issued on July 22, 1909, and it was thus made known to the public that British subjects residing outside treaty limits should be required to pay the house tax. The American Consul-General also, after conferring with the Residency General, issued a similar notice to his nationals.

## 5. New Census of Population.

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, the work of taking the census, heretofore conducted by the Urban Prefects and District Magistracies, was, in February of 1908, transferred to a Census Section under the control of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Home Department, and the local police authorities were charged with this matter. In March of 1909, new regulations were promulgated, by which the methods of investigating and taking the census were indicated, said regulations going into force on and after the first of April. But the taking of the new census was commenced at different times according



to the judgment of the provincial Chief Police Inspectors, having regard to the local conditions of their respective provinces. Thus some provinces commenced in July or August and others in September ; while the completion of the new census was hoped for by the end of December. Gendarmes also participated in taking the census in districts covering one-third of the whole country. The police authorities and gendarmes in some districts, however, being compelled to engage in putting down insurgents and in stamping out cholera, could not complete the taking of the new census until May of the next year. The return of the new census shows native population and dwelling houses according to provinces as seen in the following table :—

On May 10th, 1910.

Province	No. of dwellings	Native Population		
		Male	Female	Totals
Seoul . . . . .	55,463	121,279	112,311	233,590
Kyong-geui . . . . .	236,861	581,414	522,389	1,103,803
North Chyung-chyong . . . . .	121,074	285,033	247,329	532,362
South Chyung-chyong . . . . .	194,594	465,214	409,417	874,631
North Chyol-la . . . . .	205,891	505,461	442,821	948,282
South Chyol-la . . . . .	323,737	794,056	706,553	1,500,609
North Kyong-syang . . . . .	323,947	815,565	714,999	1,530,564
South Kyong-syang . . . . .	291,592	720,907	644,172	1,365,079
Kang-uon . . . . .	158,581	417,428	357,019	774,447
South Ham-gyōng . . . . .	159,447	446,111	379,704	825,815
North Ham-gyōng . . . . .	79,504	233,944	201,199	435,143
South Pyong-an . . . . .	188,236	458,867	425,496	884,363
North Pyong-an . . . . .	181,931	512,119	454,623	966,742
Hoang-hai . . . . .	216,405	505,252	453,600	958,852
<b>Grand Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>2,742,263</b>	<b>6,862,650</b>	<b>6,071,632</b>	<b>12,934,282</b>

Thus the total population of Korea, according to the new census taken in May, 1910, amounts to 12,934,282 and the total of dwelling houses to 2,742,263. Compared with the census taken in 1907 by the "Advisory Police Board," there is an increase of 3,178,309 in population and of 408,351 in dwellings. Such a difference is due chiefly to the fact that the census taken in 1907 did not include the whole of the population and dwellings in the extreme interior of the northern provinces and also in small islands where the police authorities had little opportunity to investigate. In the taking of the new census, 49,888 *yen* was spent in 1909 and 3,000 *yen* in 1910, thus making a total of 52,888 *yen*.



After the completion of the new census, each police station was provided with registration books for population and dwellings in its jurisdictional district. Inhabitants are required to report to their Village Head-man as to their occupation, status, movements and change of residence, verbally or in writing (in the case of the city of *Seoul* the inhabitants are required to report direct to Police Stations); and the Headmen are required to transmit within fifteen days all such reports for each month to the Police Station concerned. Based on the reports thus submitted, the Police authorities review the census registers every five years.

The number of Japanese and foreign nationals residing in Korea at the end of December 1909 is shown in the following table :—

(At the end December, 1909.)

Nationalities	Number of Population		
	Male	Female	Total
Japanese . . . . .	79,947	66,200	<b>146,147</b>
Chinese . . . . .	9,163	405	<b>9,568</b>
American . . . . .	271	222	<b>493</b>
English . . . . .	83	73	<b>156</b>
French . . . . .	75	21	<b>96</b>
German . . . . .	29	16	<b>45</b>
Russian . . . . .	12	6	<b>18</b>
Greek . . . . .	12	—	<b>12</b>
Canadian . . . . .	5	6	<b>11</b>
Norwegian . . . . .	9	—	<b>9</b>
Italian . . . . .	6	1	<b>7</b>
Australian . . . . .	2	4	<b>6</b>
Portuguese . . . . .	1	1	<b>2</b>
Belgian . . . . .	1	—	<b>1</b>
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>89,619</b>	<b>66,955</b>	<b>156,574</b>
<b>1908 . . . . .</b>	80,186	56,709	136,895

## 6. Land Survey.

A complete land survey of Korea is of great importance in order to secure justice and equity in the levying of the land tax, and for accurately defining the cadastre of each region as well as protecting rights of ownership and thereby facilitating transactions of sale, purchase or other transfers. As is often stated in previous Reports, the land tax in Korea was levied on the old *kycl* system founded sev-



eral hundred years ago. This system is not only incompatible with present economic and financial conditions, but also defective in itself, since it includes the so called *Eun-kyel*, or concealed *kyels*, which result in frequent attempts to evade the land tax. Again, the measuring of the cultivated land is exceedingly rudimentary. The unit of measure for rice-fields or paddy fields is the area that requires one *to* bushel of seed, called *han-majiki*, and the unit in the case of upland fields is the area that can be ploughed by one man and one ox in one day, called *haro-kari*. Again, these crude measures vary according to different districts of the country, and so to know the exact area of the land is almost impossible. Regarding the ownership of real-estate, there was no legal proof except the *mun-keui*, or certificate issued by a District Magistrate, which was so simple and crude that fraud or spoliation was a common practice in the sale or mortgage of lands. With the object of remedying these defects, Laws for certifying the transfer of lands and buildings and for the foreclosing of mortgages were promulgated in 1906. As a result of the enforcement of these laws, a door to public register has been opened and official recognition of legal rights appertaining to real estate has been provided. Thus reforms in securing legal rights concerning lands have been partially effected. But the area of the land having been measured by such a crude unit as the above, and the land tax having been levied in accordance with such a confused *kyel* system, the census or cadastre of lands was so complicated that cultivated land was often exempt from taxes while waste lands bore heavy fiscal burdens. Obviously a complete land survey on a large scale should be carried out throughout the country as early as possible in order to secure justice in the payment of the land tax and permanent right of real-estate tenure.

Work connected with the land survey was commenced by the Financial Adviser creating a Land Survey Section in 1905, when he appreciated the great necessity of a cadastral survey in order to regulate the land tax. But as the work of survey required a force of experts, the Section primarily limited its activities to training Koreans under Japanese teachers. Subsequently, this Survey Section, having been transferred to the Temporary Properties Readjustment Bureau of the Finance Department in 1908, began to make preparations for the work of land survey. The so called "Second Public Undertakings Loan," amounting to 17,963,920 *yen*, which was raised in Europe in 1908, was issued chiefly for the purposes of this survey,



but the general plan of carrying out the survey was not compiled until February, 1909 ; and was modified again in January, 1910, whereafter, in March, the organic regulations of the Land Survey Bureau were promulgated by Imperial Edict of the Korean Government.

The land survey thus planned being so extensive and so important, including the reform of the land tax and the securing of legal rights in the holding of real estate, the organization of the Bureau should be as perfect as possible and on a large scale. According to the Regulations, the President and Vice-president are appointed from among high officials of *Choku-nin* rank. In addition to the Secretariat of the President, there are the Survey and the Investigation Departments, each of which has a Director of *Choku-nin* or *So-nin* rank. The Permanent officials consist of 3 Secretaries, 5 Assistant Secretaries, 7 Technical Experts, 120 clerks, and 270 subordinate experts. The president reserves the power to increase the number of the above mentioned officials provided he keep within the limits of the budget.

In the plan for the survey of lands, the Investigation Department has a special charge to investigate matters concerning ownership, location, boundaries and areas and then to compile register books. Also, the Survey Department is charged with carrying out surveys by primary triangulation, secondary triangulation and other measurements of land, and has to compile maps of the districts surveyed. The land survey thus planned is expected to be completed in seven years and eight months.

The total expense of investigating and surveying the land being estimated at 14,129,707 *yen*, 10,000,000 *yen* is to be defrayed from the "Second Public Undertakings Loan," and the balance from fees charged on the issue of certificates of lands surveyed.



## II. IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD.

### 7. Final Settlement of Debts.

In the last Annual Report the general account regarding the settlement of the debts incurred by the Imperial Household was shown. The settling of *bond-fide* debt-claims against the Imperial Household was first commenced by the Imperial Properties Adjustment Bureau of the Imperial Household, and was afterwards transferred to the Temporary Properties Readjustment Bureau of the Finance Department. In order to secure a just and equitable settlement of the debts, the so-called "Imperial Debt Examining Committee" was created in 1908, consisting of high officials of various departments, judges and procurators of Courts. By May, 1909, this Committee had completed the examination of the debt-claims submitted to it. The number of cases of debt-claims examined by the Committee was 60 in all—15 cases of *chun-tan* (a kind of promisory note issued generally by the *Kyong-li-won* Office at the order of the abdicated Emperor), 8 cases incurred by various Princes of the Imperial Family, and 37 cases of miscellaneous loans raised by the Imperial Household—the total amount of which was 2,387,296 *yen*. Of these debts, 26 in all, amounting to 383,813 *yen*, were recognized as partially or wholly payable, and that sum was promptly paid out at the end of May of 1909 by the Temporary Properties Investigation Bureau. As to debts for the payment of which no obligation has been recognized, a claimant may bring action in the law courts for recovery of the same from the Temporary Properties Readjustment Bureau, in accordance with "the Law concerning Actions relating to Debt Obligations of the Imperial Household," which was promulgated in March, 1909. The number of actions thus brought before the court was 12, and the total value aggregated 520,776 *yen*, of which 3 cases, totalling 2,700 *yen*, were settled by compromise and the rest were decided in favour of the Temporary Properties Readjustment Bureau.

Thus the settlement of the debts claimed against the Imperial Household has been finally completed, and the abstract summary table is as follows :—



Items of Debts	Amount of Debts Claims		Amount of Debts full values of which were paid		Amount of Debts, partia' values of which were paid		Total Amount paid	
	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases
Debts against Princes .	608,720 <sup>yen</sup>	8	— <sup>yen</sup>	—	181,564 <sup>yen</sup>	8	181,564 <sup>yen</sup>	8
<i>Chun-Tun</i> Notes . . .	141,965	15	85,050	8	21,377	2	106,427	10
Miscellaneous Debts .	1,636,610	37	—	—	95,822	8	95,822	8
<b>Totals . . . .</b>	<b>2,387,296</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>85,050</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>298,763</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>383,813</b>	<b>26</b>

### 8. Office of Imperial Guards.

With the abolition of the War Department, the *chin-ui-pu* (Office of Imperial Guards) was established in the Imperial Household on July 31, 1909. According to its regulations, the office consists of a Director of *Shin-nin* rank, two army officers as secretaries, an adjutant and five clerks. Lieut General *Yi Pyong-mu*, ex-Minister of War, was appointed to the office of Director charged with supervising the general affairs of the office and also the personnel of soldiers and civil officers under him. Matters concerning ammunition were entrusted to the care of the Garrison Army of Japan in *Seoul*, while matters relating to crimes committed by officers, soldiers and other employees attached to the Office were intrusted to the court martial. On July 31, 1909, in connection with the establishment of this *Chin-ui-pu*, official regulations were promulgated, relating to the offices of *Aide-de-camps* to the Korean Emperor and Crown Prince.

As to the expense of the *Chin-ui-pu*, 176,152 *yen* was apportioned in 1909 for 5 months to be used from August of that year. In the budget for 1910, 300,000 *yen* was entered as the total appropriation for the *Chin-ui-pu*, the appropriation for the Imperial Household, amounting to 1,500,000 *yen* as ordinary expenditure, being independent of this.

### 9. Institute for the Aged.

The *Kiro-so*, an institute for the aged, was, according to the custom of the *Sung* Dynasty of China, first established in Korea in the 3rd



year of the *Li* Dynasty, 1394 A.D., for the purpose of doing honour to men who had served the State and were fifty years of age or over in case of monarchs; and 70 years age or over in the case of officials of the first order of third rank, *Chung-e-poom*. There was no fixed number of members. The organic regulations of the institution having been promulgated in 1902, the institution became an independent office, to which a permanent secretary and two permanent officials having charge of ceremonial affairs were appointed. As a result of reforms, the administrative system was re-organized in 1908, and a solatium was given to retired officials, and as in these circumstances the institution become unnecessary, it was finally abolished on March, 1909 by Imperial Edict No. 24. But the existing members, numbering 22, and the matters hitherto conducted by the institution, were transferred to the Imperial Household, and each member now receives 5 *yen* per month as an allowance.

#### 10. Royal Encouragement of Agriculture.

With a view to encouraging the agriculture of the people, the Emperor, accompanied by Princes and the officials having charge of agricultural matters, performed, on April 5, 1909 the *Chin-kyöng-sik*, or ceremony of ploughing in the *Chök-chön*, a special estate outside the East Gate of *Seoul*. Another ceremony, called the *Chin-ye-ski*, or ceremony of harvest, conducted by the Emperor in person, took place at the same locality on July 5th. These ceremonies were founded in Korea by *Yi Tan*, a sovereign of the *Li* Dynasty, in 1406, after the manner of a custom originated by the Emperor *Wan* of the Western *Han* Dynasty of China. These agricultural ceremonies in Korea had been abandoned for many years, but they were revived again in 1909 in order to encourage agriculture among the people.

#### 11. Accounts of Imperial Household.

The budget of the Imperial Household for the year 1910, as compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following table :—



Year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Totals	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Totals
<b>1910 . . . . .</b>	1,847,473	127,200	<b>1,974,673<sup>yen</sup></b>	1,800,000	209,264	<b>2,009,264<sup>yen</sup></b>
<b>1909 . . . . .</b>	1,716,521	589,150	<b>2,305,671</b>	1,654,028	706,658	<b>2,360,686</b>
Increase (+) or } Decrease (-) }	+ 130,952	- 461,950	- <b>330,998</b>	+ 154,972	- 497,394	- <b>351,422</b>

The increase in the Ordinary Revenue for 1910 is due to the fact that 300,000 *yen* was apportioned to defray the expenses of the Office of Imperial Guards for that year, while 176,150 *yen* was the amount for the same office in 1909. A decrease of 461,950 *yen* in the Extraordinary Revenue for 1910 as compared with that for 1909, was due to the fact that receipts from the ginseng monopoly and *Yoku-tun* land were not included in 1910, these receipts being transferred to the State, as mentioned in the last Annual Report. As to the Expenditures, there was practically no change in the Ordinary Expenditure appropriated for the State budget, namely, 1,500,000 *yen* annually. But the decrease in the Extraordinary Expenditure for 1910, amounting to 497,394 *yen* was due principally to diminution of the solatium of retired officials and to reduced construction and repair of office buildings and official residences as compared with the previous year.



### III. CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

#### 12. Cabinet.

During the year 1909, some change took place in the organization of the Central Government and in the personnel of the existing Cabinet. In July, the War Department was abolished; the judicial administration was transferred to the Japanese Government, and the Judicial Department of the Korean Government was also done away with in October. The Korean Cabinet, hitherto consisting of six Departments, was reduced to four, namely Internal, Financial, Educational, and Agricultural, Commercial and Industrial. A summary of the administrative organizations under the guidance or control of the Resident General, existing at the end of December, 1909, will be seen in the table attached to this section.

During the year 1909, the Cabinet underwent no re-casting, except a few changes among the members themselves. In February, when Mr. *Song Pyong-yan* resigned the Ministry of Home Affairs, the portfolio was assumed by Mr. *Pak Che-sum*. When the administration of justice was transferred to the Japanese Government, Mr. *Im Son-jin*, Minister of Finance, and Mr. *Yi Chai-Kon*, Minister of Education, resigned their offices. The Ministry of Finance was then put in charge of Mr. *Ko Yong-heui*, formerly Minister of the Judicial Department, and Mr. *Yi Yong-chik* was newly appointed to the Ministry of Education. Mr. *Cho Chung-eung* remained in the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. The present Cabinet, organized by Mr. *Yi Wang-yong* in May 1907, though occasionally undergoing a few changes, has steadily and sincerely, under the guidance of the Resident General, conducted the administration of affairs.

In discharging his functions as a director of reforms in the general administration of Korea, the Resident General calls a meeting once a week of Ministers of the Korean Government in order to exchange views, which meeting is attended by Vice-Ministers of the Korean Government, and permanent councillors of the Residency General. Thirty two of such meetings were held during 1909 as compared with thirty six in the previous year.



The total number of officials, Japanese or Korean, in the Korean Government, central and local, shows an increase of eight per cent compared with that for the previous year, despite the fact that the offices of Justice and War were abolished in 1909. Such an increase was due to many appointments of clerks and petty technical experts caused by extending the Revenue Offices, the Construction Offices, the Salt Manufacturing Stations etc., which are under the control of the Finance Department. An increase of petty officials and clerks is also seen in the local offices under the control of the Home Department. Especially notable is the appointment of capable Japanese as subordinate officials to each District Magistrate in important places. This also contributed to the total increase. The numbers and distribution of officials, Japanese and Korean, in the central and local Governments at the end of December are shown in the following table :

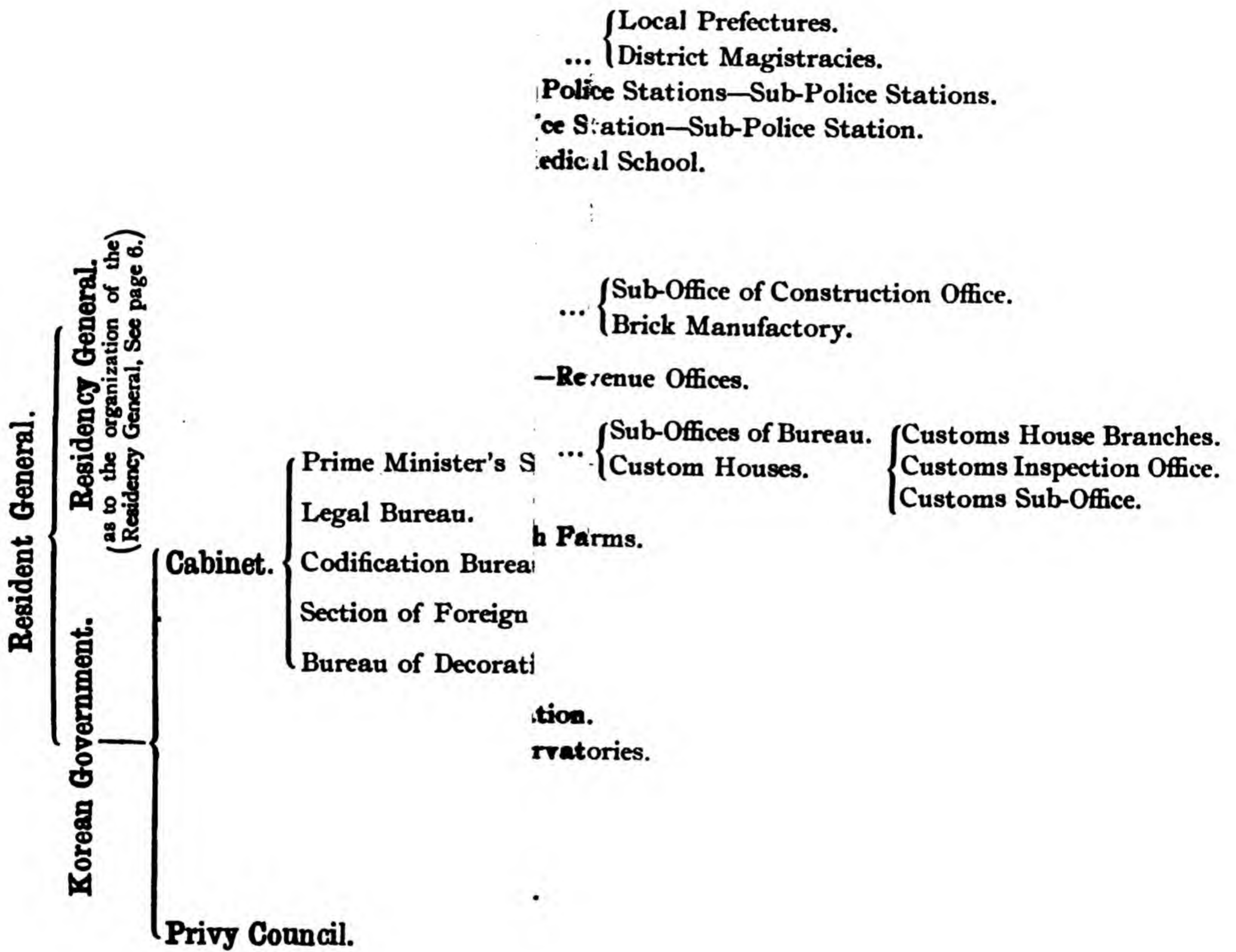
December 31, 1909.

Name of Departments.	High Officials		Subordinate Officials		Totals		Totals.
	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean	
Imperial Household and its Subordinate Offices . . }	13	165	31	226	49	391	440
Cabinet and its Subordinate Offices . . . . . }	6	42	8	38	14	80	94
Home Department and Subordinate Offices and Local Governments . . . . . }	107	350	470	844	577	1,194	1,771
Finance Department and its Subordinate Offices . . }	142	76	1,180	860	1,322	936	2,258
Educational Department and its Schools . . . . . }	28	27	137	386	165	413	578
Department of Agri, Com. and Indus. and its Subordinate Offices . . . . . }	58	14	214	109	272	123	395
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>2,463</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>3,137</b>	<b>5,536</b>
<b>Total Numbers at end of December of Preceding Year . .</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>1,624</b>	<b>2,229</b>	<b>2,090</b>	<b>3,030</b>	<b>5,120</b>

### 13. Abolition of Judicial and Army Departments.

After the judicial and prison administration had been transferred to the Japanese Government by the Memorandum signed in July, the











Korean Government abolished its Judicial Department by Imperial Edict No. 85 promulgated in August. The business relating to the Judicial Department was transferred to the Judicial Bureau, newly created in the Residency General. Dr. *Kuratom*i, Vice-Minister of the Judicial Department, was appointed Director of the Judicial Bureau.

The Army Department, which had nominally existed, was finally abolished by Imperial Edict No. 68 issued in July, 1909. After the Korean Government disbanded its principal troops in August 1907, the Army Department had control of only a battalion of recruits and one squadron of cavalry (all used for Imperial Guards of Honour) and of a military school in which there were forty students on an average a year. With the abolition of the Army Department the military education of Koreans was entrusted to a better military school in Japan and the Imperial Guards were transferred to the Imperial Household.

#### 14. Laws and Ordinances.

With regard to legislative matters, the Korean Government engaged, by an Agreement signed on July 24, 1907, "not to enact any laws, ordinances or regulations, without the previous assent of the Resident General." Subsequently to the conclusion of this Agreement, the first draft of every law or Imperial Ordinance, after being compiled by the Prime Minister or Ministers of Departments and passed on to a Cabinet meeting, has to be finally approved by the Resident General; whereupon the draft is submitted for Imperial sanction, and the privy seal having been affixed, the law or ordinance is then promulgated in the Official Gazette, the date of promulgation being written by the Prime Minister and being countersigned by the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Department concerned. In order to put laws or Imperial Edicts into operation or to maintain peace and order, an administrative decree, having received the approval of the Resident General, may be issued by the Prime Minister or other Ministers of Departments in virtue of discretionary power specially delegated, within the limitation of laws or Imperial Edicts. An administrative decree issued by the Prime Minister has to be promulgated in the Official Gazette after being signed and sealed by himself, while an administrative decree issued by a Department has to be promulgated in the Official Gazette after being signed and sealed by the Minister of the Department concerned alone.



The number of laws, Imperial Edicts and administrative decrees promulgated in accordance with the above mentioned procedure during 1909, as compared with those promulgated in the preceding two years, is shown in the following table :—

Year	Laws	Imperial Edicts	Administrative Decrees							
			Cabinet Office	Imperial Household	Home Department	Finance Department	Agr. Com. & Ind. Department	Educational Department	Army Department	Judicial Department
<b>1909 . . . .</b>	136	105	2	13	14	36	5	8	3	5
<b>1908 . . . .</b>	30	85	11	2	8	47	52	21	4	20
<b>1907 . . . .</b> (August to December.)	8	76	2	4	1	6	—	4	1	1



## IV. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

### 15. Readjustment of Administrative Divisions.

With regard to the reforms in the local administrative divisions, the transfer of the seats of Provincial Government in two provinces, and the readjustment or amalgamation of insignificant Districts were, as stated in the last Annual Report, commenced in 1908 "in order to secure convenience and efficiency in the matter of local administration." Further, to maintain uniformity in readjusting administrative divisions and in their proceedings, "Regulations concerning the Change of Administrative Divisions" were promulgated in June 1909 by Law No. 20. According to these Regulations, the establishing, abolishing or amalgamating of provinces, urban prefectures or local districts, or the changing of their names or boundaries are to be determined by Imperial Edict.

Of those prefectures or districts where amalgamation or readjustment is considered most important, it was decided, so far as local circumstances permitted, to amalgamate insignificant areas with those nearest. Owing, however, to uneasiness then prevailing in these localities on account of insurgents, the measure was not carried out. But such readjustment in administrative divisions not being neglected in the matter of reforms in local administration, the Home Department, in December, ordered the Provincial Governments to investigate and report upon prefects or districts where readjustment or amalgamation was needed.

The following table shows the administrative divisions of the country existing at the end of December, 1909 :—

December 31, 1909.

Names of Provinces	No. of Prefectures	No. of Districts	No. of Villages ( <i>Men.</i> )
Kyong-geui . . . . .	1	36	478
North Chyung-chyong . . . . .	—	18	199
South Chyung-chyong . . . . .	—	37	391
North Chyol-la . . . . .	1	27	378



(To be continued.)

Names of Provinces	No. of Prefectures	No. of Districts	No. of Villages ( <i>Men</i> )
South Chyol-la . . . . .	1	28	449
North Kyong-syang . . . . .	—	41	530
South Kyong-syang . . . . .	2	27	459
Hoang-hai . . . . .	—	19	350
South Pyong-an . . . . .	1	18	308
North Pyong-an . . . . .	2	19	255
Kang-uon . . . . .	—	25	233
South Ham-gyong . . . . .	1	13	189
North Ham-gyong . . . . .	2	9	122
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>4,362</b>

### 16. Readjustment of the *Men* Village.

Unlike the provinces, prefectures or districts, the *Men*, or Villages, are not yet administrative divisions of the Country in the strict sense of the term. But with a view to gradually defining administrative divisions of the *Men*, the law mentioned in the preceding section authorized the Minister of Home affairs to establish new villages, to abolish existing ones, to amalgamate one with an other, or to change village boundaries. Thus the readjustment of villages was commenced in 1909. In October, the amalgamation of two villages was brought about in North *Kyöng-syang* province; six villages were consolidated into three in South *Kyong-syang*, and the names of 5 other villages each were changed in that province and in *Hoang-hai*. Thus the total number of villages existing at the end of December, 1909, was 4,362, as shown in the table attached to the preceding section.

Although the *Men-chyang* actually participated in the general business of the village, and often acted by order of Government Authorities in executing laws, ordinances or official instructions, his general administrative functions were not yet specified by law, except in the matter of participating in the census or collecting taxes. These points are provided for in the Census Laws and the Regulations of Revenue Collection. The general function of the village Headmen as to participation in local administration is to be specified by a law in the near future.



### 17. Japanese Appointed to District Magistracies.

As referred to in the last Annual Report, the appointment of qualified Japanese in the local government, with a view to reforming local administration, was limited to a permanent Secretary and certain clerks in the Provincial Government. For further improvement of local administration, the appointment of Japanese to important District Magistracies became necessary, as most of the District Magistrates and Prefects not only were incapable of discharging their duties under the new régime, but also could not understand even the general idea of laws or instructions issued by the Central or Provincial Government. Consequently qualified Japanese were appointed in 1909, as subordinate officials or advisers, in 11 Prefectures and 44 District Magistracies at the most important places.

The Japanese previously appointed as subordinate officials in each Provincial Government numbered three, but they were increased to six owing to increase of business concerning public works, industrial encouragement, education, sanitation, etc., in the provinces.

### 18. Local Finance.

As local self-government is not yet recognized in Korea, the localities are not self-supporting, their finances being wholly controlled by the Central Government. Local Governments previously participated in the levying of taxes and controlled public properties. But in order to check the official extortion often practised by local magistrates, their power of levying taxes was gradually transferred to the central Revenue Office, as one of the measures of financial reform carried out from 1905, and the expenses of the Local Governments were defrayed by the Central Treasury. These expenses (for local governments) appropriated for the year 1909 compared with those appropriated for the previous year, are shown in the following table :—



December 31, 1909.

Year	Provincial Governments	<i>Seoul</i> Prefecture	Prefects and District Magistrates	Totals
<b>1909</b> . . . . .	408,352	25,989	852,412	<b>1,236,753</b>
<b>1908</b> . . . . .	198,692	14,869	885,844	<b>1,099,405</b>
Increase (+) or decrease (-) . . . .	+ 209,660	+ 11,120	- 33,432	+ <b>187,348</b>

### 19. Special Expenses for Local Needs.

As stated in the above section, although the general administrative expenses of Local Governments were defrayed from the Central Treasury, it was considered proper that provincial Governments and the *Seoul* Prefecture should themselves bear the outlays required for education, public works, sanitation, industrial encouragement, etc., the business relating to these matters having been considerably increased in all the localities. A Law concerning Special Expenses for Local Needs was therefore promulgated in October, 1909, and by it the *Seoul* Prefect and the Provincial Governors were authorized to levy additional taxes and to manage public properties in their provinces in order to meet the expenses necessary for industrial encouragement, education, charity, construction and repair of public office-buildings, etc. But the items of such additional levies, the rate of taxes, the periods of payment etc., were to be approved by both the Minister of Home Affairs and of Finance. As to the collecting of additional taxes, the Revenue Offices have been entrusted with the whole duty, in order to avoid the official extortion which had been previously practised by Local Authorities, as well as to save increased expenses which might be incurred if additional taxes were collected by any new local-government organ.

The items of additional taxes levied by Provincial Governors are on land, on the slaughter of beasts, a market tax, and other miscellaneous levies. As the additional impost on land is not levied by the *Seoul* Prefect, fees for certifying the transfer of lands and buildings and mortgages are charged by the Prefect. This law being enforced in October, 1909, the estimate of revenue and expenditure specially affected by it in connexion with Local needs for the year 1909, covered only three months from the month of enforcement, as will be seen in the following tables :—



October 1, 1909.

Year	Ordinary Revenue					Extraor- dinary Revenue	Totals
	Additional Levy on Land Tax	Slaughter Tax	Market Tax	Miscel- laneous Levies	Totals		
<b>1909 . . . . .</b>	30,273	21,118	63,170	905	<sup>yen</sup> <b>115,463</b>	—	<sup>yen</sup> <b>115,466</b>

Year	Ordinary Expenditure						Extraor- dinary Expendi- ture	Totals
	Public works	Sanitation and Charity	Industrial encourage- ment	Education	Other purposes	Totals		
<b>1909</b>	20,556	3,680	1 933	1,492	67,189	<sup>yen</sup> <b>94,850</b>	20,616	<sup>yen</sup> <b>115,466</b>

The estimate of revenue and expenditure for 1910 according to Provinces will be seen in the following table :—

Province	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extraor- dinary	Totals	Ordinary	Extraor- dinary	Totals
Kyong-geui . . . . .	100,691	51,479	<sup>yen</sup> <b>152,170</b>	142,962	9,208	<sup>yen</sup> <b>152,170</b>
North Chyung-chyong . . .	36,038	2,600	<b>38,638</b>	34,447	4,221	<b>38,668</b>
South Chyung-chyong . . .	61,595	20,800	<b>82,395</b>	82,395	—	<b>82,395</b>
North Chyol-la . . . . .	39,851	7,704	<b>47,555</b>	43,296	4,259	<b>47,555</b>
South Chyol-la . . . . .	87,520	15,243	<b>102,763</b>	100,063	2,700	<b>102,763</b>
North Kyong-syang . . . .	90,550	8,600	<b>99 150</b>	91,150	8,000	<b>99,150</b>
South Kyong-syang . . . .	69,495	14,600	<b>84,095</b>	83,395	700	<b>84,095</b>
Hoang-hai . . . . .	69,648	9,044	<b>78,692</b>	78,462	—	<b>78,462</b>
Kang-uon . . . . .	14,567	1,333	<b>15,900</b>	14,928	917	<b>15,845</b>
South Pyong-an . . . . .	67,425	87,671	<b>155,096</b>	153,846	1,250	<b>155,096</b>
North Pyong-an . . . . .	22,837	13,567	<b>36,404</b>	30,653	5,751	<b>36,404</b>
South Ham-gyong . . . . .	30,423	12,804	<b>43,227</b>	40,076	2,941	<b>43,017</b>
North Ham-gyong . . . . .	11,701	1	<b>11,702</b>	11,702	—	<b>11,702</b>
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>702,370</b>	<b>245,447</b>	<b>947,817</b>	<b>907,376</b>	<b>39,946</b>	<b>947,322</b>



## V. JUSTICE.

### 20. Transfer of Judicial Administration.

When the Resident General, representing the Imperial Government of Japan at the Court of the Korean Emperor, inaugurated reforms in the general administration of the Peninsula, he caused, in 1906, the Korean Government, as a first step in reforming the judicial system, to employ a Japanese adviser as councillor in the Judicial Department, with whom business relating to judicial administration, revision of laws and ordinances etc, should be discussed. Japanese assistant-councillors were also attached to the Court of Cassation, the *Seoul* Local Court, the Law Courts of Provincial Governments, and the Law Courts at the Treaty Ports. As a second stage in the reform of the judicial system, the Japanese Government caused the Korean Government to separate judicial affairs from the ordinary administration by an Agreement signed on July 24, 1907. Acting upon this Agreement, the Korean Government promulgated, in December, 1907, a law concerning the constitution of law courts, in which the three-trial system was established; and new law courts ..... the Supreme Court, Appeal Courts, Local Courts and District Courts ..... were opened in 1908, competent Japanese being appointed as important justices, procurators, clerks and prison-inspectors in association with a selected native judicial force. Thus various reform measures in judicial affairs being carried out, improvement and progress were gradually effected in the judicial administration of Korea. But in order to thoroughly secure the life and property of Koreans as well as foreign nationals in Korea, the consular jurisdiction maintained by different nationalities with its various and complex proceedings would have to be withdrawn.

As stated in the first Annual Report, consular jurisdiction was a system maintained for the protection of the life and property of foreigners against defective judicial administration under the backward civilization existing in Korea at the time when the treaties were concluded, and "it was quite natural that civilized Treaty Powers should have wished to make their consular jurisdiction as extensive as possible, even though they pushed it beyond the limits of treaty



stipulations," so long as Korea remained in that state. But with the progressive tide of reforms under the Japanese protectorate, the conditions of Korean life are changing year by year. Improved methods of government, central and local, are gradually taking root throughout the country; modern law courts, with competent Japanese judges and trained procurators, are steadily replacing the old tribunals. Should the judicial systems in Korea be improved to the extent of being second in no respect to those of civilized countries and should they become competent to protect the life and property of foreigners, law-abiding subjects or citizens of foreign nations would undoubtedly desire such positive protection in their activities, in *lieu* of the negative preventive system of consular jurisdictions maintained by the Treaty Powers. With a view to gradually reforming the judicial system of Korea, every possible effort is being made to train a body of native judicial officials in the Legal Training School, while the Codification of Criminal and Civil Laws and their procedures are being earnestly effected by the Codes Investigation Bureau. But a competent judicial force can not be trained as quickly as was expected: the work may take one or two generations. It is also a difficult task to codify laws, criminal or civil, so that they shall satisfy not only foreigners but also Koreans whose established customs and usages can not be wholly ignored. If the judicial administration be transferred to Japan, whose judicial system has already won credit among civilized countries and which also has a civilization with many features analogous to that of Korea, security of life and property in the case of natives and foreigners alike in Korea would be firmly established and the Treaty Powers would find themselves much convenience by the withdrawal of their consular jurisdiction. As a matter of fact the Korean Government unaided can never be financially able to reform judicial administration. Hence, as alluded to in the last Annual Report, with a view of improving the ordinary administration and the judicial affairs of Korea, the Japanese Government authorized the Korean Government to borrow 19,682,623 *yen* by annual instalments during 6 years, dating from October, 1907, to March, 1912, without interest and without definite term of redemption, in order to make up the deficit in the annual revenue of Korea. This loan is in fact a kind of gift as there is no hope of its reimbursement. Even after the period of receiving instalments of the loan expired, the economic and financial conditions of Korea would not be able to bear the expenditure incurred for a competent judicial admini-



stration along with the ordinary administration unless the Japanese Government continued to help the annual revenue of Korea. In such circumstances it was obviously better to transfer the judicial administration of Korea to the Japanese Government as early as possible and thereby convert the Korean law courts into Japanese law Courts in name as well as in fact, all expenditure needed for the judicial and prisons administration being borne by the Japanese Government. In view of the facts and reasons mentioned above, the Korean Government finally transferred the whole administration of justice and prisons to the Japanese Government by a Memorandum signed on July 12th, 1909.

## 21. Law-Courts of Residency General.

With the transfer of judicial administration to the Imperial Government of Japan, a Judicial Bureau of the Residency General was established by Imperial Ordinance issued in October, 1909. This Bureau, under the control of the Resident General, was charged with business relating to the administration of justice and prisons in Korea; and law-courts and prisons of the Residency General having been established by other Imperial Ordinances issued on the same date, the administration of justice and prisons was commenced on November 1st. The new law courts of the Residency General, based on the "three-trial system," consist of a Supreme Court, Appeal Courts, Local Courts, and District Courts. Each court administers justice in civil and criminal cases and entertains compromises, etc. In the District Courts the hearing is conducted by a single judge, while the bench in the other courts is collegiate. As to appointing justices and procurators in the Law Courts of the Residency General, they have to be selected from among those who have the qualifications of judges and procurators, or their probationers, in accordance with the provisions of the constitutional regulations of the Law Courts of Japan. The Koreans previously acting as judges and procurators in the Korean Law Courts were specially appointed to the Law Courts of the Residency-General and are to discharge their duties when both the plaintiff and defendant in a civil case and the defendant in a criminal case are Koreans.

Regarding the application of laws, the laws and ordinances of the Imperial Government of Japan are to be principally adopted, as





Appeal Court at *Tai-ku*.



Appeal Court at *Pying-yang*.



Local Court at *Hai-jyu*.



Local Branch Court at *Chyong-jyu*.



District Court at *Työng-jyu*.







a result of the transfer of the judicial administration to that country. Yet since, in existing conditions, the Korean laws regulations and usages can not be wholly ignored, the Law Courts are authorized, by Imperial Ordinance No. 238, to adopt the Korean Laws and Ordinances so far as this Imperial Ordinance or other Laws do not otherwise provide; and in a civil case between Koreans and non-Koreans the Japanese Laws or Ordinances are to be applied with equitable modifications.

The number of Law Courts of the Residency General, their names, locations and jurisdictional districts were determined by an ordinance issued by the Residency General in October 1909, in which a Supreme Court, three Appeal Courts, 8 Local Courts, 9 branches of Local Courts and 103 District Courts were provided to be established. A Supreme Court, three Appeal Courts, 8 Local Courts, 9 branches of Local Courts and 54 District Courts, all of which had been established by the Korean Government since 1908, were converted into Law Courts of the Residency General on October 31. On the same day, the Appeal Court of Japan in Korea and the courts hitherto maintained by the Local Residencies of the Japanese Government were abolished. After the judicial administration had been transferred to the Japanese Government, the location of one branch of a Local Court was changed and 26 District Courts were newly established during 1909. Thus all the Law Courts of the Residency General, provided in the Imperial Ordinance, were opened by November 1, 1909, except in the case of District Courts, the opening of which was limited to 80.

Regulations concerning Barristers were promulgated on October 23rd by Ordinance No. 34 of the Residency General. According to these Regulations, persons who have the qualification of barrister as provided by the Japanese Law of Barristers, and Koreans who have passed the Bar Examination previously held by the Korean Government, or have served as judges, procurators or barristers in the Korean Law Courts or as judges or procurators in the Law Courts of the Residency General, are admitted to the bar of the Law Courts of the Residency General.

The number of the Law Courts of the Residency General opened to the public, their judicial force and the barristers existing at the end of December, 1909, are shown in the following table :—



Number of Courts Opened						Number of officials of Law Courts										No. of Attorneys at Law	
Supreme Court	Appeal Courts	Local Courts		District Courts	Totals	Justices		Procurators		Clerks		Interpreters		Totals		Japanese	Koreans
		Courts	and Branches			Japanese	Koreans	Japanese	Koreans	Japanese	Koreans	Japanese	Koreans	Japanese	Koreans		
1	3	8	9	80	101	192	87	57	7	194	110	52	105	495	303	29	41

With the judicial reforms carried out since 1906, the Koreans (who had previously had little or no judicial security) have derived a greatly improved impression of the law courts. When qualified Japanese were appointed to the Korean Law Courts in 1908, the Koreans, trusting the courts, became more ready to submit their disputes to the judgment of these tribunals, and the people in the interior desired the establishment of additional Law Courts. Especially after the transfer of the judicial administration to the Japanese Government, Koreans placed greater trust in the Law Courts of the Residency General. Even those who were not pleased with the minute investigations and complex procedure followed by Japanese justices, which necessarily require more time and expense, are now learning to appreciate the greater justice secured in the Japanese Law Courts.

The following table shows the number of cases, civil and criminal, principally relating to Koreans, received by the Korean Law Courts from January 1909 to October when the Korean judicial administration was transferred to Japan, and the number of civil and criminal cases relating to Japanese and Koreans received by the Law Courts of the Residency General during the rest of the year:—

Name of Law Courts	Cases received from January, 1903 to October						Totals
	Civil		Criminal				
			Criminal Proper		Cases submitted for examination of Procurator		
	Decided	Pending	Decided	Pending	Decided	Pending	
Supreme Court . . . . .	112	4	169	2	—	—	287
Appeal Courts . . . . .	255	107	788	58	—	—	1,208
Local Courts & Branches	2,106	444	2,424	134	5,503	298	10,909
District Courts . . . . .	6,627	797	1,925	23	3,222	61	12,655
Totals . . . . .	9,100	1,352	5,306	217	8,725	359	25,059



(To be continued.)

Name of Law Court	Cases received from October to December								Total
	Civil		Criminal						
			Criminal proper		Preliminary Hearing		Cases submitted for Examination of Procurators		
	Decid- ed	Pend- ing	Decid- ed	Pend- ing	Decid- ed	Pend- ing	Decid- ed	Pend- ing	
Supreme Court . . . . .	17	8	13	8	—	—	—	—	46
Appeal Courts . . . . .	99	112	122	50	—	—	—	—	383
Local Courts & Branches	510	533	518	153	31	21	1,462	333	3,561
District Courts . . . . .	4,602	1,857	443	33	—	—	—	104	7,745
Totals . . . . .	5,228	2,510	1,101	249	31	21	2,158	437	11,735

When the Appeal Court of Japan in Korea and the Law Courts maintained by the Japanese Residencies were abolished, the number of cases, civil and criminal, transferred from these courts to the new Law Courts of the Residency General are shown in the following table :—

	Civil	Criminal	Preliminary Hearing	Cases sub- mitted for Examina- tion of Procurator	Totals
No. of cases transferred from <i>Honmuin</i> to the Appeal Courts of Residency General . . . . .	27	11	—	—	38
No. of cases transferred from Law Courts maintained by Residencies to Local and Dis- trict Courts . . . . .	368	46	27	30	471
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>503</b>

## 22. New Prison System.

The new prison system of the Residency General, established by an Imperial Ordinance issued on October 16th, in the sequel of the transfer of judicial and prison administration to Japan, falls under the direct control of the Resident General by whom its establishment and abolition are determined. The chief procurator of the Appeal Court, however, exercises supervision under the Resident General over all prisons within his jurisdictional district and the Prison Governor has, under the direction of the chief Procurator, charge of business relating to prison matters. But important



questions concerning prison affairs, such as the order of executing capital punishment, the granting of temporary leave, etc., functions which in Japan belong to the Minister of Justice, are to be conducted by the Resident General under Imperial Ordinance No. 239, issued in October.

Eight Prisons established in 1908 by the Korean Government in places where Local Courts were located, and eight Branch Prisons established in 1909 in places where as many branches of Local Courts existed, were converted into Prisons or Branch Prisons respectively, of the Residency General. A Prison maintained by the *Seoul* Residency at *Yong-teung-po* also became a Prison of the Residency General, and a Branch Prison was newly established. Thus 9 Prisons and 9 Branch Prisons of the Residency General were opened by November 1st, 1909. The number of Prisons and prison officials and employees existing at the end of December 1909 is shown in the following table:—

The general condition of prisoners during 1909 will be seen from the following table:—

Year	Prisoners Awaiting Trial			Convicts			Grand Totals
	Japanese	Koreans	Total	Japanese	Koreans	Total	
1909	81	732	816	339	4,839	5,228	6,044

With regard to the improvement of prisons, the number of prisoners having considerably increased on account of the amendment of Law Courts made in 1909 and the progress achieved in quelling insurgents, the work of extending jail buildings was carried out in most of the prisons and their branches. Nevertheless, in spite of the increase of capacity, most of the prisons could not apportion more than one *tsubo* (36 square feet) of space to every 5 prisoners. It was expected, however, that the capacity would gradually improve to the extent that one prisoner should occupy one *tsubo*. The discipline and behaviour of prisoners also having gradually become better, the number breaking jail or committing other acts of violence during 1909 was considerably reduced as compared with the preceding year, in spite of the fact that those under detention, whether convicts or awaiting trial, were greatly more numerous. The convicts who were granted tickets of temporary leave on account of good behaviour during 1909 were 22 Japanese and 7 Koreans.





Branch Prison at *Yong-teung-po*,



Prison in *Pying-yang* in Course of Construction.



Manual labour in *Yong-teung-po* Branch Prison.



Manual labour in *Pying-yang* Prison.



Manual labour in *Yong-teung-po* Branch Prison.



Female manual labour in *Seoul* Prison.







As to the manual labour of prisoners, it was first adopted in the *Seoul* Prison in order to enable convicts to obtain a living by an acquired trade after their release. This was done at the time when the Resident General caused the Korean Government to improve the prison administration. During 1909, several prisons built work-shops for manual labour, and the remaining prisons provided temporary work-shops in their compounds. In addition, out-door work, such as street cleaning, being encouraged, the convicts engaging in labour averaged 17.4 per cent daily during 1909, as shown in the following table:—

Year	Average No. of convicts engaged in labour per day during 1909	Average No. of convicts not engaged in labour per day during 1909	Percentage		Wage given per labourer per day, average
			Convicts engaged in labour	Convicts not engaged in labour	
1909	738	3,510	17.4	82.6	sen 7.5

Beside 15 permanent physicians attached to prisons, 16 non-commissioned physicians were distributed among prisons and branches, so that hygienic and sanitary arrangements were steadily carried out. Exercise, bathing and sun-shine were specially encouraged for convicts not engaged in labour. For moral reform, religious teaching was given to all prisoners and convicts, individually or collectively, 17 preachers being distributed among the prisons. Especially after the transfer of prison administration to Japan, its reforms being effective and adequate provision of equipments being made, the evils and abuses previously existing in Korea were almost completely done away with.

### 23. Conferences of Judicial and Prison Authorities.

During May and June, 1909, Justices and Procurators who had principal charge of Law Courts, as well as Prison Governors, being summoned to the Judicial Department, conferences were held with a view to securing uniformity and effecting other reforms in matters relating to the prosecution of criminals and prison administration. This kind of conference was held for the first time since the Korean Government inaugurated judicial and prison administration, and



after the transfer of the latter to Japan similar conferences were held in the Judicial Bureau of the Residency General in December, when uniformity of actual procedure in Law Courts and Prisons, limitations of jurisdiction, and the manner of interpreting laws and regulations, were considered.

#### 24. Code Investigation.

It was stated in the last Annual Report that in order to collect materials for codifying the civil law, including commercial law, investigation of the Korean social and commercial usages, commenced in 1908, was completed in the provinces south of *Seoul* by December of the same year. *Such* investigation in the remaining provinces north of *Seoul* was finished during 1909. Thus the secondary investigation, which requires more detail, was to be commenced in 1910.

As to the codification of criminal law and its procedure, materials for the purpose were in process of collection since the appointment of a Commission in 1908. Several meetings of committees being held in December of 1909 and the method of drafting the said laws having been determined, the actual work of drafting was soon commenced.

But after the transfer of the judicial administration to Japan, the laws and regulations of the latter Empire were in the main adopted in Korea, so that codification of the complete laws of Korea, civil or criminal, became less important.



## VI. PEACE AND ORDER.

### 25. Police.

As referred to in the last Annual Report, the police in Korea, owing to the conditions being very complicated, are charged with various duties in addition to ordinary police functions of maintaining peace and order. That is to say, the police authorities sometimes have to participate in judicial affairs, to act as public bailiffs in distraining property, and often to serve as procurator in a District Court; while in some districts police are provided for the safe escort of letter-carriers against possible attacks of bands of robbers; and, finally, members of the police force are often required to participate in military service, such as the suppression of insurgents. In spite of the fact that the functions and duties of policemen in Korea are so complicated, the allotment of police is still inadequate. The number of police stations for 317 local districts and 11 urban prefectures in 13 provinces are 70, together with 3 detached stations, and 339 sub-stations; that is to say, one sub-station covers a little more than one District. But the largest jurisdictional district of one sub-station measures 30 *ri* (75 miles) in length, while the smallest is one *ri*, (2½ miles). In addition, police forces could not be extended to some districts quickly, the means of communication being totally deficient. Consequently, an increase of 23 stations and 50 sub-stations was made in 1909, according as the state of the revenue made it possible. Thus the police force of the country was increased in 1909 to 5,337, as compared with 4,990 at the end of the preceding year. The numbers of the police and of the police organs as well as the amount of expenditure incurred for police administration, at the end of December, 1909, compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year will be seen in the following table :—

Year	Police Organs				Expenditure
	Police Stations	Detached Stations	Sub-stations	Totals	
1909 . . . . .	93	2	389	484	2,699,198 <sup>yen</sup>
1908 . . . . .	70	3	339	412	2,539,629



## Personnel of Police Force.

Year	Police Inspectors		Police Captains		Policemen		Totals	
	Japanese	Koreans	Japanese	Koreans	Japanese	Koreans	Japanese	Koreans
<b>1909</b> . . . . .	36	11	155	101	1,885	3,147	<b>2,077</b>	<b>3,259</b>
<b>1908</b> . . . . .	29	16	125	96	1,708	3,016	<b>1,862</b>	<b>3,128</b>

## 26. Gendarmery.

That the gendarmes in Korea play an important part in maintaining peace and order was stated in the last Annual Report. When Lieut. General *Motojiro Akashi*, Commandant of the Garrison Gendarmery, who had been ordered to assume the duties of Chief of Staff in the Garrison Army in addition to his own command, in August, 1908, was permanently appointed Chief of the Staff in December, 1908, Lieut. General *Shozo Sakakiwara* was newly appointed Commandant of the Garrison Gendarmery. The organization of the Garrison Gendarmery existing in the end of December, 1908, consisted of one Head Quarters, seven Stations, 452 Detached Stations and 13 sub-Detached Stations. But the appearance of insurgents being frequent in South *Chyun-chyong* and South *Chyol-la* provinces, 45 Temporary sub-Detached Stations were specially established in May 1909 within the jurisdictional districts of *Yong-san-po* and *Thyon-an* stations, so as to furnish the strength necessary for quelling the insurgents. During May and June, 14 Temporary Detached Stations were also established within the jurisdictional districts of *Seoul*, *Pying-yang*, *Yong-san-po*, and *Ham-heung* stations. In July, 6 sub-Detached Stations more were added in *Chientao* District. But in consequence of the settlement of the *Chientao* question by an agreement between Japan and China signed on September 4, 1909, the Gendarmery station in *Chientao* was withdrawn in November, and a Gendarmery Station was newly established in *Na-nam* of South *Ham-gyong* province. From January to March 6 Temporary sub-Detached stations were abolished while two Detached stations and 4 sub-Detached stations were established.

The number of Gendarmes and the distributions of Gendarmery stations existing at the end of the Japanese fiscal year 1909 (March 31, 1910) as compared with the corresponding figures for the preceding fiscal year will be seen in the following table :—



Year	No. of Stations					No. of Gendarmes		
	Stations	Detached stations	Sub-Detached stations	Branches of Sub-stations	Totals	Japanese	Korean	Totals
<b>1909</b>	7	457	31	4	<b>499</b>	2,369	4,392	<b>6,761</b>
<b>1908</b>	7	452	13	—	<b>472</b>	2,374	4,234	<b>6,608</b>

Korean Native Assistant Gendarmes attached to various Gendarmery stations, are, under the guidance of the Japanese Gendarmery, gradually showing better results, and under better discipline are proving faithful to their duties and services. During the year 1909, those who committed crimes were 48 out of 4,392. Of course there were a certain number who underwent disciplinary punishment because of negligence or idleness, but they scarcely amounted to a noticeable percentage. On the other hand, proper means of promotion and encouragement being provided by giving a first-class medal to those who had exhibited special merit, and a second-class medal to those who had shown good behaviour and faithfully discharged their duty, wholesome examples were set, and 631 native gendarmes received the first class medal during the year 1909 while 1,369 were granted second-class medals. The Japanese language being very important for Korean Gendarmes as the Korean language is for Japanese, an additional allowance is to be given to Korean gendarmes speaking the Japanese language. By such encouragement of linguistic studies, the number of Korean gendarmes who received additional allowances reached 709 during the year 1909. Another encouragement is provided by appointing a supervisor of assistant gendarmes, selected from among those of good moral behaviour and steady will-power, who have been in actual service more than three months, and assigning him to independent service. Those who received such promotion reached 365 at the end of the fiscal year 1909.

## 27. Police Steam-Launches.

Despite the fact that the coast-line of the Korean Peninsula extends as much as 5,000 miles and that its southern part especially is dotted with numbers of islands, equipment of maritime police is utterly lacking so that pirates infest these districts. This was conspicuously shown in the suppression of insurgents in the southern part of the country, many of whom found refuge in adjacent islands,



thus augmenting the disturbance on the southern seaboard. Under such conditions those engaged in fishing or junk transportation were unable to carry on their occupations peacefully. The Deputy Resident General, Viscount *Sone*, during his inspection cruise in southern waters, in May, 1909, was deeply impressed with the urgent necessity of establishing maritime police. He therefore suggested to the Korean Government that steam-launches should be provided for policing the southern littoral. Acting upon this suggestion, ten steam-launches were ordered to be built, and when two Maritime Police Stations, respectively, one at *Mokpo* in South *Ch'ol-la* province and one at *Yö-syu* in South *Kyöng-sang* province, were established in October 1909, five boats were assigned to each station for police service. Each boat was manned with three policemen, three engineers and several sailors, and the work of suppressing insurgents among the islands as well as affording protection to fishermen and sailors was commenced. This innovation of police steam-launches not only brought good results in maintaining peace and order but also served other purposes. A physician being often on board a launch, gave medical treatment to islanders who had otherwise no such opportunity. In addition to these ten police steam-launches, six others commissioned for watching smugglers and poachers by the Customs Houses served also the purpose of maritime police, a Japanese policeman being attached to each launch.

## 28. Police Telephone.

A general account of the establishment of a "Police Telephone" was given in the last Annual Report. The more such telephone lines providing means for suppressing insurgents were extended, the greater their efficiency. Indeed their immediate construction is still an important necessity in districts where means of communication are utterly lacking, since they furnish means of reconnoitering the movements of insurgents, capturing criminals or confiscating issues of seditious newspapers etc. Consequently 70,000 *yen* was appropriated in 1909 for the construction of 22 lines of police telephone running 200 *ri* (500 miles) in wire-length. The total wire-length of telephone lines provided for police measured 890 *ri* at the end of December 31, 1909.



## 29. Insurgents.

As a result of various measures vigorously carried out for suppressing insurgents by encouraging voluntary surrender, by unifying the forces engaged in suppression and by other means, comparative quiet was restored in the latter part of the year 1908. But in the beginning of 1909, as soon as the climate grew warmer, insurgents renewed their activities in the southern part of the country, especially in North and South *Chyol-la* provinces. Their bands often mustered from 100 to 300 men. As already stated in the section of Gendarmery, 45 Sub-Detached Stations were temporarily established during April and May within the jurisdictional districts of the *Yöng-san-po* and *Thyön-an* stations in order to check the movements and activities of insurgents as far as possible. In the end of August, a temporary detached force from the Garrison Army with coöperation of gendarmery and police, engaged in the suppression of insurgents in *Choyl-la* province. The head-quarters of the insurgents soon being destroyed, more than 40 ring leaders, including *Chun Hai-san*, *Sim Nam-yil*, *Kang Moo-king* and *Im Chang-mo*, were killed or captured, and a number of insurgents having been seized or forced to surrender, the rest disappeared almost wholly from *Chyol-la* province. Taking advantage of this, the authorities concerned lost no opportunity of searching out refugees or advising their surrender. Those who surrendered were to be engaged in road construction. This panic in *Chyol-la* province soon had its influence upon the insurgents in *Kyong-sang* province where little by little their influence faded away.

Thus the organized insurgents having been scattered or surrendered, very little remained to be done by the army. Nevertheless, peaceful people misled by agitators and combining with fugitive insurgents, as well as insurgents who turned to highway robbery, carried on a guerrilla warfare and thieved and plundered whenever opportunity offered. It is a matter of extreme regret that this was especially true in the case of North *Kyong-syang*, *Hoang-hai*, *Kyong-geui* and *Kang-uön* provinces.

The following table shows the number of insurgents killed or wounded and the number of those engaged in their suppression as well as the casualties during the fiscal year of 1909 :—



Description.	Force engaged in suppression		Insurgents			
	No. of killed	No. of wounded	No. of killed	No. of wounded	No. of captured	No. of surrendered
Garrison Army . .	5	17	1,638	174	1,931	1,767
Gendarmery . . .	6	10	1,323	99	504	204
Police . . . . .	—	—	40	13	409	120
<b>Totals . . .</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3,001</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>2,091</b>

In order to give insurgents who surrendered or asked for pardon, an opportunity of engaging in peaceful occupations, work of road construction running 39 *ri* between *Hai-nam* and *Ila-dong* in the South *Choyl-la* province was begun in 1909.

### 30. Assassination.

Concerning the assassination of Mr. Durham White Stevens, ex-Diplomatic Adviser to the Korean Government, it was stated in the last Annual Report that "assassination is one of Korea's popular methods of political attack, and her people would continue to practise it if permitted to remain in their present backward state." In October, 1909, when Prince *Ito*, President of the Privy Council in Japan, late Resident General, undertook a trip in North China, he was assassinated in Harbin station by a Korean called *An Chung-keun*. Prior to his departure to China, a wild rumor was circulated in Vladivostok that the object of Prince *Ito's* journey was to have a conference with the Russian authorities concerning a question injurious to the interests of Korea. Influenced by this unfounded rumor, the assassin, accompanied by three Korean colleagues, left for Harbin, where he awaited the arrival of his victim whom he at once brutally shot.

Immediately on receiving news of the assassination of Prince *Ito* the Emperor and Government of Korea and the Resident General, Viscount *Sone*, sent, respectively, a Grand Chamberlain, the Prime Minister and the Director of Foreign Affairs of the Residency General to Dalny to convey their respects and condolences to the spirit of the distinguished statesman. The remains were afterwards transferred to Japan by his Imperial Japanese Majesty's Man-of-war, *Yashima*. Amid deep sorrow and with the sympathy of the world, the state funeral of the late Prince was held in *Tokyo* on November 4, 1909. A memo-



rial service for the first Resident General was performed on the same day in *Seoul* by the Residency General and the Korean Government respectively. As to the assassin, *An Chung-keun*, and his colleagues, they were captured by the Russian authorities and were delivered up to the Imperial Japanese Consulate General at Harbin. Their trial took place in the Local Court of his Imperial Majesty's Government General of *Kwan-tung* Peninsula at Port Arthur, where every possible privilege of defense was given to the criminals. After a careful investigation, which took several months, *An Chung-keun* was sentenced to capital punishment; one of his associates to three years' penal servitude, and the other two to one year and 6 months' penal servitude respectively.

Another assassination was attempted, this time against the Prime Minister, *Yi Wang-yon*, on December 23, by a Korean called *Yi Chai-myong*, as his Excellency was on his way to his office after attending a memorial service for the deceased King of Belgium, held at the French Catholic Church in *Seoul*. Although the wounds inflicted on the Minister was not fatal, his *jinrikisha* man, who tried to prevent the crime, was fatally injured. The motive of this crime also was purely political. The culprit, who, lightly believed that the Prime Minister had been the principal mover in concluding with Japan agreements injurious to the interests of Korea, jumped to the conclusion that the Minister would continue to carry out unpatriotic measures if he remained in office. Therefore, after a conference with his associates, the assassin decided to kill the Prime Minister. With the arrest of *Yi Chai-myong*, 27 conspirators were captured and all sent to the *Seoul* Local Court, by which the murderer was condemned to capital punishment, 12 of his associates were sentenced to penal servitude of from 5 years to 15 years, and the rest were acquitted on the ground of insufficient evidence.

### 31. Control of Printing Matter.

As stated in the previous Report, measures to control or censor newspapers, magazines and other periodicals have been amply provided. But measures for the control of other ordinary printing matter not being yet provided, seditious literature injurious to the peace and order of the country was often circulated, and even textbooks of a seditious nature criticizing the existing condition of the



country were often used at private schools. In view of the urgent necessity of correcting this deficiency, a "Law concerning Publication" was promulgated by law No. 6, issued in February, 1909, and enforced from March. According to the provisions of this law, a person desirous of publishing a book or picture must apply to the Minister of Home Affairs through the local authority for permission to publish, the signature and seal of the publisher being conjoined, and a copy of the manuscript submitted. Any person publishing a book or picture without an official permit was to be subject to the following penalties:—

1. Three years' servitude or less for a person publishing a book or other printed matter injurious to international peace or to the administration and laws of the country.

2. Two years' servitude or less for a person publishing a book or other printed matter dealing with secret diplomatic or military affairs of the country.

3. Ten months' servitude for a person publishing a book or other printed matter injurious to the peace and order of the country or to public morals.

4. A fine of 100 *yen* or less for a person publishing a book or printed matter concerning subjects other than those enumerated in the above items, in case such publication lacked the official permit.

As to books or printed matters already published, the law prohibits the sale or distribution of a book considered injurious to peace and order or to public morals, and authorizes the Minister of Home Affairs to confiscate the printing blocks.

The Minister of Home Affairs is also competent to prohibit the sale or distribution of books published in a foreign country or published by a foreigner in Korea, if such books be considered injurious to peace and order or to public morals. Under the above mentioned provisions, books or other printed matters confiscated by the Authorities in 1909, after the enforcement of this law, were 9 in kind and their total number reached 5,767 copies.

### 32. Press.

It was stated in the last Annual Report that the Korean Government amended the Press Laws in April 20, 1908, so as to provide for the control of newspapers published in foreign countries and cir-



culated in Korea or published in Korea by foreigners. According to the provisions of this law, newspapers published in San-Francisco, Honolulu and Vladivostok by Koreans and published by an English proprietor in *Seoul*, which were confiscated by the Minister of Home Affairs, are shown in the following table :—

Name of Newspapers	Place of Publication	Times of Confiscation	Number of copies Confiscated
<i>Tai-han-mai-il sinpo</i>			
The Korean Edition . . . . .	<i>Seoul</i>	7	3,592
The Chinese Edition . . . . .	<i>Seoul</i>	7	12,722
<i>Kong-nip-sin-mun</i> . . . . .	San Francisco	4	6
<i>Hap-song-sin-mun</i> . . . . .	Honolulu	4	46
<i>Tai-long-sin-mun</i> . . . . .	Vladivostok	57	2,235
<i>Shin-han-kong-po</i> . . . . .	San Francisco	31	1,211
<i>Shin-han-kuk-po</i> . . . . .	Honolulu	27	1,135
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .		<b>137</b>	<b>20,947</b>

### 33. Control of Associations.

With regard to the control of Associations, the so called Peace Preservation Law was first promulgated in July 1907. This law authorizes the Minister of Home Affairs to dissolve any association if he deems such a step necessary for maintaining peace and order in the country. During the year 1909, there was no association ordered to dissolve; but three new associations applied to the Authorities for permission to organize and three associations reported to the Authorities their dissolution.



## VII. FINANCE.

### 34. The Budget for 1910.

In the budget for 1910, the total revenue, including the additional estimate, reached 28,765,594 *yen*. The total expenditure amounting to nearly the same sum as the revenue, budgetary equilibrium was maintained. Especially does the fact that the approaching equality between the ordinary revenue and the ordinary expenditure for 1910, show a better condition of the country from the fiscal aspect. The revenue and expenditure in the budget for 1910 compared with the budget for the preceding year are shown in the following table:—

Year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Totals	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Totals
1910 . . . . .	14,787,332	8,978,262	<b>23,765,594</b>	15,395,280	8,370,314	<b>23,765,594</b>
1909 . . . . .	15,178,903	14,049,108	<b>29,228,011</b>	18,263,852	10,963,697	<b>29,227,549</b>
Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	— 391,571	— 5,070,846	<b>— 5,462,417</b>	— 2,868,572	— 2,593,383	<b>— 5,461,955</b>

A decrease amounting to 5,462,417 *yen* in the total revenue for 1910 as compared with that for 1909, the year which constitutes a record since the budgetary system's first establishment in 1905, was principally due to the immense decrease in the extraordinary revenue in consequence of a large reduction in the funds transferred from public loans, while the decrease in the ordinary revenue, a very small sum amounting to less than 400,000 *yen*, was due to a decline in the receipts from public undertakings and properties and other miscellaneous sources.

A comparison of the total expenditure for 1910 with that estimated for the preceding year shows also a decrease of 5,461,955 *yen*, out of which 2,868,572 *yen* was in the ordinary expenditure and the rest in the extraordinary. Such a considerable reduction in the ordinary section was due to the abolition of two departments of the Government .... the Judicial and the War Departments....., while a reduction of about the same amount in the extraordinary section was



caused by a smaller appropriation for expenses of waterworks, as the construction of the *Pyiing-yang* plant was completed before 1910, and that of *Chemulpo* was nearing completion. The reduction in the extraordinary expenditure was also due to a smaller appropriation for loans to be accommodated to the Bank of Korea and for the construction of Government buildings and official residences under the control of the Finance Department.

### 35. Land Tax.

The readjustment and re-assessment of the land tax were commenced in 1905. The economic condition of Korea being yet in its infancy and the people's standard of living being low, measures of readjustment and reform in the matter of taxation have been confined to securing justice in the imposition of taxes and adequacy of revenue as far as conditions permit, which system differs wholly from increasing the burden of the people by any addition to the rate of taxation. Concretely speaking, the Government did not dare to radically reform the existing land tax which is based on the old complicated *kyel* system, but the revenue authorities exerted their utmost efforts to disclosing the so called *cun-kyel* (or concealed *kyel*) which heretofore have been an item of private income for dishonest District Magistrates and other people. Thus since 1908, rewards have been given to those who informed the authorities of the existence of concealed *kyel*. On the other hand, the land tax has often been remitted in the case of lands becoming waste from natural calamities. The relation of land-owner and tenant being clearly defined, their respective obligations in the matter of land tax have been defined as well. The tax is ultimately collected from the land-owner, when the tenant or person using the land, who is liable by virtue of agreement or by local usage, fails to fulfil his obligation. The rate of the land tax, which was hitherto divided into 23 classes of *kyel*, has been readjusted into 13 classes. No ledger-book concerning the land tax having been originally provided, the Government, since 1908, caused the Revenue Stations and the *Men Chang* (Headman of a Village) who participates in the tax collection, to provide a ledger-book for the land tax and thereby the basis of levy has been gradually secured. As in consequence of the discovery of concealed *kyel* and remission of tax upon lands that have become waste, the total



number of *kyel* existing at the end of December 1909 was 995,406, on which the land tax amounted to 6,469,569 *yen*. The following tables show the number of *kyel* and the return of the tax according to provinces :—

Province	Number of <i>Kyel</i>	Amount of the tax
Kyong-geui . . . . .	72,422	516,949
South Chyung-chyong . . . . .	88,858	706,350
North Chyung-chyong . . . . .	47,712	339,911
South Chyol-la . . . . .	130,143	1,037,484
North Chyol-la . . . . .	108,996	856,831
South Kyong-syang . . . . .	104,728	789,764
North Kyong-syang . . . . .	129,733	848,895
Hoang-hai . . . . .	81,253	614,645
Kang-uon . . . . .	22,854	136,237
South Pyong-an . . . . .	66,208	259,645
North Pyong-an . . . . .	39,049	132,101
South Ham-gyong . . . . .	59,894	169,351
North Ham-gyong . . . . .	43,558	61,407
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>995,406</b>	<b>6,469,569</b>

### 36. *Yoktun* Lands and Other State Lands.

As soon as the transfer of *Yoktun* and other lands from the Imperial Household to the control of the Finance Department was completed in 1908, Regulations concerning the management of these lands were promulgated in July. With the enforcement of these regulations, the *morcum*—who used to act as agents of the Imperial Household in collecting rents from tenants using *Yoktun* lands, and who often used to make contracts for tenants—were abolished, and any application concerning *Yoktun* land, contracts with tenants, collection of revenue, etc., are to be considered exclusively by the Chief of the Revenue Supervisory Station of the district concerned. Tenancy is not transferable to any other party by means of sale, lease or mortgage. These regulations for *Yoktun* lands are to be applied, also, to other lands transferred from the Imperial Household which were originally managed by various Princes and others. By special regulations, the collection of rents from *Yoktun* and other State lands is conducted in accordance with the same procedure as in the case of tax collection. The *Men-chang* (Village Headmen) are entrusted directly with the collection of rents from tenants and two per cent of the receipts are



given to him as fee. The Revenue Stations have encouraged tenants to form guilds among themselves as far as possible in order to promote agricultural improvement, to facilitate money circulation, to help in the sale of products and to cultivate good habits in the matter of money-saving.

The *Yoktun* and other State lands being scattered all over the country and their total area being roughly estimated at more than 100,000 *cho*, represent one twentieth of the whole cultivated lands of the country. The total number of tenants engaged on these lands is also roughly estimated at about 284,000. But the exact area of the *Yoktun* lands and the exact number of tenants attached to them being uncertain, great difficulty was naturally met with in the management of these lands. Consequently, with the object of investigation and survey, 60 parties under the control of the Revenue Supervisory Stations were assigned to different parts of the country from July, 1909.

As stated in the last Annual Report, the Korean Government had to transfer 5,700 *cho* of the *Yoktun* lands to the Oriental Development Company, in lieu of the Government's shares, corresponding to 3,000,000 *yen*. In April, 1909, therefore, 1,830 *cho* of paddy-fields and 606 *cho* of uplands, representing the first payment, and in December 2,055 *cho* of paddy-fields and 564 *cho* of uplands, were rented for use by the Company, this being designated the second payment for the shares of the Korean Government. The total area of the *Yoktun* and other State lands rented to tenants under the management of the Finance Department was, at the end of December, 1909, 123,813 *cho*, on which 284,128 tenant-farmers were engaged; and the accruing revenue, which reached the amount of 1,158,485 *yen* in 1909, as compared with 700,000 *yen* for the preceding year, is becoming one of the important items of the Korean Government's income. The general conditions of the *Yoktun* and other State lands existing at the end of December, 1909, are shown in the following table:—

Description	Total area of the <i>Yoktun</i> lands and other State lands	Lands designated for the shares of Oriental Development Company		Lands paying revenue from tenancy under management of the Finance Department		
		Transferred as the first payment	Rented to Company	Area	Rents	Number of tenants
Uplands . . . . .	<sup>cho</sup> 48,552	606	<sup>cho</sup> 564	<sup>cho</sup> 47,381	} 1,158,485 <sup>yen</sup>	284,128
Paddy fields . . . . .	51,780	1,830	2,055	47,894		
Other lands . . . . .	28,537	—	—	28,537		
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>128,869</b>	<b>2,436</b>	<b>2,620</b>	<b>123,812</b>	<b>1,158,485</b>	<b>284,128</b>



### 37. House Tax.

The re-assessment of the house tax, which is levied on each dwelling-house throughout the country (except in *Seoul* and other privileged cities and towns), was commenced in 1906. By the Revenue Stations' efforts to discover houses evading taxation and by other progress in the matter of census investigation, the number of houses taxable has been greatly increased. Further, the number of houses owned by *Yang-ban*, old privileged families or other influential personages, most of which hitherto were exempt from the house tax, has been gradually decreased. In order to secure justice in the fiscal burdens of the people, the house tax had to be levied as widely as possible, dwelling houses owned by extremely poor people being exempted. At the end of December, 1909, the total number of houses paying tax reached 2,070,876, and the tax amounted to 621,262 *yen*, the details of which according to provinces are shown in the following table:—

Province	Number of Houses	Amount of Taxes.
Kyong-geui . . . . .	182,200	54,660 <sup>yen</sup>
South Chyung-chyong . . . . .	152,704	45,811
North Chyung-chyong . . . . .	103,754	31,125
South Chyol-la . . . . .	218,709	65,613
North Chyol-la . . . . .	145,463	43,638
South Kyong-sang . . . . .	250,452	75,136
North Kyong-sang . . . . .	274,339	82,301
Hoang-hai . . . . .	181,277	54,383
Kang-uon . . . . .	123,632	37,089
South Pyong-an . . . . .	137,981	41,394
North Pyong-an . . . . .	132,216	39,664
South Ham-gyong . . . . .	106,042	31,812
North Ham-gyong . . . . .	62,107	18,632
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>2,070,876</b>	<b>621,262</b>
<b>At the end of December 1909</b>	<b>1,938,914</b>	<b>581,667</b>

### 38. Three New Taxes.

The financial reforms first conceived were mainly intended to improve tax administration or to readjust the tax system in order to prevent official extortion and to insure justice to tax-payers without introducing any radical change or establishing any new tax. Yet measures to gradually create new revenue for the State have not been



neglected, as far as conditions permitted. Investigations concerning the tobacco and liquor industries and the buildings in cities or towns being completed, new taxes on those items came into force first in the budget of 1909.

**A. Building Tax.** As referred to in the Previous Annual Reports, the house tax which is levied on each dwelling house throughout the country, has hitherto been remitted in *Seoul* or other cities and towns where provincial governments or urban prefectures or district magistracies are located. But in order to secure just distribution of the burdens of the people, the tax on buildings in districts hitherto exempt, was enforced for the budget of 1909 by a law promulgated as No. 2 in February, 1909. In accordance with the provisions of this law, the tax rate is divided into four classes according to the size of the buildings, and each class again is divided into two kinds according to the nature of the construction of buildings. Thus, the rate on stone or brick buildings or on buildings having tile roofs is higher than that on buildings of a crude nature which are mostly occupied by the Koreans. In measuring the size of a building, the *Kan*, (six square *shaku*) hitherto used by the Koreans, has been adopted. The building tax is imposed on the number of buildings existing at the end of April, each year, and is collected semi-annually in two terms, May and November. Districts where the building tax is imposed were indicated in the Imperial Edict No. 43 issued in March 1909, by which 278 places were to be subject to this tax. But this edict was modified in April, so as to include *Seoul* and 366 other places in the tax-paying districts. The total number of buildings on which the new tax is levied, existing at the end of December, 1909, and the total amount of the tax, were as follow:—

Number of Buildings			Amount of Building Tax		
A Class	B Class	Total	A Class	B Class	Total
			<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>	<i>yen</i>
19,259	171,788	191,047	37,893	85,549	123,442

**B. Tax on Liquor.** The taxes heretofore existing in Korea have mostly been in the nature of direct imposts, no taxes on spirituous liquor or tobacco which indirectly come out of the pockets of consumers, having yet been provided. With a view to gradually promoting justice in the burden of taxation by creating indirect taxes, the Government, after the investigation concerning the revenue derivable



from liquors and tobacco had been completed, established liquor and tobacco taxes for the first time, by laws No. 3 and 4, promulgated in February, 1909. The levy of indirect taxes being thus an experiment in Korea, not only was their enforcement difficult, but no adequate revenue from them could be expected as the liquor and tobacco industries were still in their infancy, being carried on mainly to satisfy individual needs. Consequently the rates of taxation are the lowest possible, in order to encourage these industries and thus gradually secure an adequate revenue.

In fact it was chiefly desired to establish a foundation for indirect taxation in Korea. The liquor tax is levied at different rates on three kinds of liquors—brewed liquors, distilled liquors and mixed liquors—according to the processes of manufacture and the degree of alcohol contained. A manufacturer of liquor, whether for sale or private use, has to apply to the Government for a license, and a person obtaining a license is required to report, not later than the last day of November, each year, to the Revenue Station concerned, the kind of liquor and the amount to be manufactured during the coming year. The liquor tax is then imposed according to the number of *Koku* (quantity) manufactured, and is paid semi-annually in May and November. The rate of the liquor tax is lowest on brewed liquors and higher on distilled and mixed. The number of liquor manufactories and the amount of the liquor tax on December 31, 1909 are shown in the following table:—

Kinds of Liquors	Brewed Liquors	Distilled Liquors	Mixed Liquors	Totals
No. of Manufactories . . .	125,487	30,341	4	<b>155,832</b>
Amount of Tax in <i>yen</i> . .	141,774	60,948	48	<b>202,770</b>

**C. Tobacco Tax.** The tobacco tax is divided into two kinds i.e., the tax on tobacco cultivation and the tax on the sale of tobacco.

A tobacco cultivator, whether his tobacco be for sale or for private use, must obtain a license from the Government. The rate of the tobacco tax being divided into two categories, those who plant more than 900 roots have to pay 2 *yen* per annum, and those who plant less than 900 roots, 50 *sen* per annum. The tobacco tax is paid in advance in November, each year. The number of cultivators and amount of estimated tax in December 31, 1909, are shown in the following table:—



Description	No. of Cultivators planting more than 900 roots.	No. of Cultivators planting less than 900 roots.	Totals
No. of Cultivators . . . . .	21,813	253,565	<b>275,378</b>
Amount of Tax. . . . .	43,626 <sup>yen</sup>	126,783 <sup>yen</sup>	<b>170,409<sup>yen</sup></b>

Tobacco dealers also, whether wholesale or retail, have to obtain the Government's license. The wholesale dealers pay 10 *yen* per annum in January, each year, and the retail dealers 2 *yen* per annum. The following table shows the number of tobacco dealers and the amount of tax on December 31, 1909.

Description	Wholesale	Retail	Totals
No. of dealers . . . . .	481	15,078	<b>15,559</b>
Amount of Tax. . . . .	4,810 <sup>yen</sup>	30,156 <sup>yen</sup>	<b>34,966<sup>yen</sup></b>

### 39. Miscellaneous Taxes.

**A. Salt Tax.** The salt tax was previously levied according to the size of the kiln and at a rate divided into ten classes with one *yen* difference in each. But new regulations concerning the salt tax, issued on November 13, 1906, by Imperial Edict, provide that the tax is hereafter to be levied upon actual production, and its rate is fixed at six *sen* per 100 *kin*. The revenue from this tax was estimated as 36,670 *yen* in the budget for 1910.

As stated in the previous Annual Reports, the Korean Government, with the object of improving and encouraging the native salt industry, has established experimental salt manufacturing stations according to the Japanese boiling system and also according to the spontaneous evaporation system. Experiments in the latter system proved successful but none of the Koreans had tried this evaporation system yet. Therefore the Korean Government decided to undertake salt manufacture on a large scale by means of evaporation stations. Some of these were established in *Shyu-an* near *Chemulpo*, in 1907, and others of the same nature in *Kwang-yang* Bay near *Chinnampo*. The details of the salt manufacturing undertaken by the Government will be given in the 58th section.

**B. Mining Tax.** Taxes on mining in Korea were hitherto collected in the form of a royalty on the concession, fees and so forth, and were collected not only by the Finance or other Departments, but



also by the Imperial Household separately and often doubly ; while the local authorities frequently imposed an arbitrary rate. Thus the collections of the mining tax were so complicated that extortion, bribery, and other unlawful proceedings were not uncommonly practised until the Mining laws and Placer laws were enacted in 1906. Uniformity of the mining tax has been established by these Mining Laws, which provide for three kinds of mining tax, namely, a tax on products, a tax on the area of the district in which a mining concession is given and a tax on the placer. The tax on the mining district is levied at the rate of 50 *sen* for each 1,000 *tsubo* per annum ; the tax on products is one per cent of the value of the mineral taken out, and the placer tax is one *yen* on each *cho* length of the river beds for which a permit is given. This mining tax was estimated at 152,802 *yen* in the budget for 1910.

**C. Fishing Tax.** Like the mining tax, the fishing tax was previously in a chaotic state. The regulations concerning the tax on marine products, including fishing, were enacted in 1906. By them marine products were to be taxed at the rate of one per cent of their market price. When the fishing law was promulgated in May, 1909, the marine products regulations were abolished, and the tax on fishing was imposed at different rates by means of stamps according to the nature of the concession, the permits and the licenses.

#### 40. Results of Tax Collection.

As often stated in previous Annual Reports, the tax system in this country being in a most chaotic state, official extortion and other abuses were common in the collecting of taxes, as formerly conducted by the District Magistrates. In September, 1906, regulations for Tax Supervisory Offices were promulgated, by which Permanent Revenue authorities being appointed, the Korean Government, employing Japanese advisers, took the duty of tax-collecting out of the hands of District Magistrates. In October, regulations concerning tax collection were promulgated by Imperial Edict. Although some improvements in tax collection resulted from the enforcement of these regulations, the evils and abuses, having taken deep root, were not easily swept away, and it became necessary to appoint capable Japanese to the various Revenue Offices as well as to other offices, in accordance with the Agreement signed in July, 1907. In



January, 1908, 231 Revenue Stations and 5 Revenue Supervisory Stations, established throughout the country under the direct control of the Minister of Finance, assumed charge of all business connected with the levy and collection of taxes and other State revenues; and the Provincial Governors were thereby absolutely relieved from duties relating to matters of State revenue. On the other hand, in order to encourage honest collection of taxes, the *Men-chang* (Village Headmen) who are in direct contact with the people, are to receive two per cent of the revenue collected by them as a *Miun-kio-keum* (commission). But as a rule the Koreans still labour under the habitual conviction that revenue collected from the people goes to enrich the revenue authorities, and is not devoted to State purpose. Centuries of abuse by District Magistrates have fostered this conception. It was therefore concluded that the Japanese appointed to the Revenue Stations collected the taxes and carried the proceeds to Japan. Even after the business of tax collection had been entirely placed on a uniform and equitable system, this misconception often prevailed and wild rumours were circulated by irresponsible people. In order to dissipate such errors and suspicions, the authorities concerned made every possible effort to explain to the people their duty as to tax payment and the manner of employing the moneys collected.

On the other hand, the Government, in February, 1909, enacted a law concerning the procedure of State tax collection. This law provided that a pressing notice should be issued to any person neglecting to pay his taxes. If he still fails to comply in spite of the notice, his property is to be confiscated after a certain specified period. But flogging or imprisonment, as previously administered by the District Magistrates in the case of persons failing to pay taxes, has been strictly prohibited. By the adoption of these various reform measures in the tax administration, better results are being attained. The following table shows the actual receipts of State taxes and the estimates in the budgets from 1906 to 1909 :—

Description	1906		1907		1908		1909	
	Estimate in Budget	Actual Receipt	Estimate in Budget	Actual Receipt	Estimate in Budget	Actual Receipt	Estimate in Budget	Actual Receipt
Total Revenue from Taxes . . . . .	5,467,744	4,188,108	6,206,653	5,586,346	7,296,173	5,866,177	8,043,709	7,758,812
Percentage of actual Receipts as compared with estimate.	.76		1.06		.94		.96	



Thus the per-centage of the total amount of actual receipts from all taxes as compared with those estimated in the budget for 1906, the year when the budget system was first established in Korea, shows an increase of from 76 per cent to 96 per cent in the year 1909.

#### 41. Ginseng Monopoly.

A general account of the Ginseng Monopoly conducted by the Korean Government was given in the last Annual Report. The production of ginseng roots for 1909 amounted to 14,792 *kin*, of which the Government bought 7,900 *kin* from the growers as raw material for manufacturing the *Hong-sam*, or medicinal ginseng, and paid 31,900 *yen*. Comparing this with the products purchased in the preceding year, there was a decrease of 5,300 *kin* in the amount purchased by the Government, and a decrease of 39,000 *yen* in the amount paid. The amount of medicinal ginseng manufactured in 1909 by the Monopoly Bureau was 2,300 *kin* of best quality, and 500 *kin* of inferior quality. That is to say, the production of medicinal ginseng decreased by 1,770 *kin* in the best quality against the figure for the previous year, and by 415 *kin* in the inferior quality. As alluded to in the last Annual Report, since the old fashioned process of manufacturing medicinal ginseng by steaming the roots in native kettles and drying them in the sun has been replaced by the modern steam-engine method, the products not only show better lustre, which is undoubtedly a sign of superior quality, but also the expense of production is greatly reduced. Thus where it costs only 14,900 *yen* to manufacture 1,000 *kin* of medicinal ginseng by the modern-steam process, the old-fashioned method cost 3,030 *yen* more.

With regard to the sale of medicinal ginseng, the product manufactured by the Monopoly was previously sold by consignment to the hands of the *Mitsui Bussan Kaisha* (Japanese Firm). But after the ginseng monopoly had been transferred to the Finance Department from the Imperial Household, the sale of the product was conducted by public tender. Thus medicinal ginseng manufactured in 1907 and 1908 was in each case sold to the *Tung-shun-tai*, a Chinese Firm which bid the highest price for the two years. It was found, however, that the sale by public tender was often influenced by fluctuations in the silver market in China, which led to the offer of abnormal prices by keen competition among bidders; a system not beneficial to either the



Korean Government or the purchaser. Consequently the sale by public tender for each year was modified to public tender for contracting to purchase the product for a continuing term of five years in order to maintain a steady price as far as possible. When this public tender for the sale of the product manufactured during five years from 1909 took place in July of that year, the *Mitsui* Firm was the highest bidder and a contract was made between the Monopoly Bureau and that Firm. According to the terms of this contract the medicinal ginseng manufactured for five years is to be sold at an average price of 82 *yen* per *kin* of the best quality and of 36 to 58 *yen* per *kin* of the second grade.

The following table shows the ginseng roots purchased by the Government and the receipts from the sale of the medicinal ginseng in 1909 as compared with the figures for 1908.

Year	Ginseng Roots			Medicinal Ginseng					
	Amount of root purchased	Sum Paid	Value of per <i>kin</i> average	Amount Manufactured		Sold			
				Best quality	Inferior quality	Best quality	Inferior quality	Total Sold	Average price of best quality per <i>kin</i>
1909	<i>kin</i> 7,903	<i>yen</i> 31,910	<i>yen</i> 4.038	<i>kin</i> 2,394	<i>kin</i> 547	<i>kin</i> 2,434	<i>kin</i> 520	<i>yen</i> 169,648	<i>yen</i> 69,712
1908	13,242	71,041	5.365	4,173	961	4,148	951	267,691	64,543

As shown in the above table, the ginseng production in 1909 decreased nearly by half the amount produced in the previous year. The decrease will further continue for the next two or three years. It is principally due to the indiscriminate management of the ginseng monopoly as previously conducted by the Imperial Household, to negligence in preventing destructive diseases and to robberies from ginseng fields.

Nevertheless the Ginseng Monopoly Bureau is making every effort to improve the industry, especially since December, 1907, at which time the control of the monopoly was taken from the Imperial Household and given to the Finance Department. No adequate revenue from the monopoly can be secured for several years to come, as the ginseng roots from which the drug is prepared must be plants five or six years old.

Regarding the destructive diseases of ginseng plants, preventive and curative measures and various improvements in planting have been tried in an experimental nursery belonging to the Ginseng Monopoly in *Kai-song*. Before the seeds of the ginseng plants were



sowed in the spring of 1909, the Monopoly Bureau distributed among the growers disinfecting powder specially prepared by the Bureau as a result of experiments to find some means of protecting the seedlings against disease.

## 42. Public Loan.

Treasury Bonds amounting to 2,000,000 *yen* bearing seven per cent interest which were issued in June, 1905, were to be redeemed within 2 years after June 1908. The Korean Government having, floated the Second Public Undertakings Loan in Europe through the *Kogyo Ginko* of Japan (Industrial Bank), a part of the proceeds was applied to redeeming one half of the amount of these Treasury Bonds, and the operation, was carried out on June 1, 1909. Out of the Second Public Undertakings Loan amounting to 17,963,920 *yen*, which was raised by a contract concluded with the *Kogyo Ginko* in 1908, the Korean Government received 12,963,920 *yen* up to the end of December, 1909. When currency reform was commenced, the Korean Government borrowed 3,000,000 *yen* from the *Dai-ichi Ginko* in 1905. But this latter fund being soon exhausted, the Korean Government asked the Bank concerned in the currency reforms to advance the balance of the funds needed for that purpose under a contract. This balance reached 7,979,910 *yen* at the end of December, 1909.

The public loans of the Korean Government, outstanding on December 31, 1909, aggregated 44,126,453 *yen* against 36,741,442 *yen* at the end of the preceding year; there being thus an increase of 7,385,011 *yen*. The general condition of these public loans will be seen in the following table:—

Name of Loan	Rates of interest	Loans outstanding at the end of 1908.	Loans outstanding at the end of 1909.	Date of issue	Date of complete redemption
Treasury Bonds . . . . .	7%	2,000,000	1,000,000	June, 1905	June, 1910
Currency Adjustment Loans . . . . .	6%	3,000,000	3,000,000	June, 1905	June, 1915
Loan to aid money circulation . . . . .	—	1,500,000	1,500,000	Dec. 1905	Dec. 1912
1st Public Undertakings Loan . . . . .	6½	5,000,000	5,000,000	Mar. 1906	Mar. 1916
2nd Public Undertakings Loan . . . . .	6½	10,934,560	12,963,920	Dec. 1908	Dec. 1933
Loan Accommodated by the Japa- nese Government . . . . .	—	7,029,083	11,682,623	May, 1908 Dec. 1909	—
Public Works Loan . . . . .	6%	1,000,000	1,000,000	Dec. 1908	Dec. 1923
Supplementary Currency Adjustment Loan . . . . .	—	6,277,799	7,979,910	May, 1908 Dec. 1909	—
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	—	<b>36,741,442</b>	<b>44,126,453</b>	—	—



### 43. Treasuries.

The business of handling the cash for the revenues and expenditures of the Korean Government had hitherto been conducted by the *Seoul* branch of the *Dai-ichi Ginko* and its sub-branches, by the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, and by certain Post Offices. But when the Bank of Korea was opened in November, 1909, the functions of a central bank formerly entrusted to the *Dai-ichi Ginko* were transferred to the new bank. In accordance with the provisions of Article XX of the Act of the Bank of Korea, this bank and its branches in important places are authorized to deal with treasury business. Thus the treasury organs that existed at the end of December, 1909, were a central treasury conducted by the Bank of Korea, 26 sub-treasuries conducted by branch offices of the Bank of Korea and the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, and finally 150 post offices acting as treasury agencies in places where sub-treasuries were not yet established. The following table shows the work of these treasury organs for the past three years :—

Description		1907	1908	1909
Revenue . . {	Handled by Bank Treasuries . .	7,430,232 <sup>yen</sup>	16,237,891 <sup>yen</sup>	24,115,484 <sup>yen</sup>
	Handled by Post Office Treasuries.	6,108,470	5,736,038	6,605,146
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>13,538,702</b>	<b>21,973,929</b>	<b>30,720,630</b>
Expenditure {	Handled by Bank Treasuries . .	12,453,141	18,075,168	27,415,242
	Handled by Post Office Treasuries.	1,549,685	2,079,762	2,796,229
	<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>14,002,826</b>	<b>20,154,930</b>	<b>30,211,471</b>

### 44. Public Audit Bureau.

Although a Public Audit Bureau was not opened in Korea until January, 1908, the Bureau undertook to inspect the public accounts as they existed since 1906. During the year 1909, 3,540 documents of accounts and 850,524 documents of vouchers were submitted to the Bureau by various government offices and corporations receiving government aid. Of these, 2,757 accounts and 439,824 vouchers have been examined ; and 1,929 of the documents were sent back to the offices concerned for further explanation. Auditors were also dispatched to 188 places for personal inspection.



The work done by the Bureau during 1909 compared with that done during the previous year is shown in the following table :—

Year	Number of documents submitted		Number of documents examined		Number of documents sent back for further explanation	Number of documents despatched for personed inspection
	No. of Accounts	No. of Proof-Vouchers	No. of Accounts	No. of Proof-Vouchers		
<b>1909 . .</b>	3,540	850,524	2,757	433,824	1,929	188
<b>1908 . .</b>	1,959	292,540	720	129,397	1 214	88



## VIII. CURRENCY, BANKING, ETC.

### 45. Withdrawal of Old Coins.

The withdrawal of the old counterfeit nickel coins—the circulation of which was the chief cause of the chronically bad state previously existing in the Korean currency system—and of the old *cash* which, though not a debased coin, was most inconvenient as a medium on account of its heaviness, has been rigorously carried out since July, 1905, by exchanging or purchasing the old coins for new currency, or by receiving old coins in payment of taxes, or by other means.

When the withdrawal of the greater part of the old nickels was considered complete, the Minister of the Finance Department issued an order, on February 29, 1908, by which the circulation of old nickels was prohibited on or after 30th of November, provided that their use in payment of public dues would be permitted for six months after that date. At the same time, the Agricultural and Industrial Banks, and "the Local Monetary Circulation Associations" (a kind of People's Bank) were also authorized to participate in exchanging the old nickels, which operation had been hitherto limited to the Treasury and Sub-Treasuries; and, from September, private individuals were permitted to form "Nickel Exchange Associations" in order to engage in exchanging the old coins, one per cent of commission being given to them. Despite these various measures undertaken to withdraw the old nickel coins, the amount of these coins remaining in circulation was found to be not much reduced after the period of permitting the payment of public dues with such coins had expired. Therefore the period was further extended to the last day of December by Imperial Edict No. 58, issued in May, 1909. The Minister of Finance subsequently issued a proclamation by which the object of the withdrawal of the old nickels was again explained to the general public, and Local Monetary Circulation Associations, numbering nearly 100, were again permitted to engage in exchanging the old nickel coins for new currency. At the same time, the authorities concerned dispatched officials to the interior to explain to the people the necessity of withdrawing the old nickels. As results of the various efforts



thus exerted, the withdrawal of the old nickels was almost completed within the specified period. The total amount withdrawn from commencing the exchange up to the end of 1909 reached 388,541,600 pieces, or 9,438,431 *yen*, as shown in the following table according to years :—

Year	Number of Coins Withdrawn	Amounts in <i>Yen</i>
1905 . . . . .	205,546,375	4,971,113
1906 . . . . .	65,085,396	1,550,420
1907 . . . . .	28,910,117	691,972
1908 . . . . .	59,885,200	1,497,064
1909 . . . . .	29,114,512	727,862
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>388,541,600</b>	<b>9,438,431</b>

As to the withdrawal of the copper *cash*, it was first commenced by exchanging *cash* with the new currency or by receiving *cash* in payment of public dues, its value being officially specified as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  *rin* or  $\frac{1}{10,000}$  *yen*. But the withdrawal of the *cash* by exchange was soon hampered by the incidental rise of the market price of copper abroad, so that few or none applied to exchange the *cash* at the value officially specified.

On the other hand, this high market price of copper abroad encouraged the export of *cash*, particularly during the year 1907, when 962,932 *yen* worth was exported. Hence, when the Korean Government considered that readjustment of the circulation of *cash* had become realizable, it was announced by Imperial Edict, July 1908, that the circulating value of each *cash* piece should be 2 *rin*, or  $\frac{2}{10,000}$  *yen*, in order to prevent the fluctuations common in the case of this coin, and it was recognized as legal tender up to the value of one *yen*. Thus the circulating value officially fixed more nearly approached the market value, and the withdrawal of the *cash* by payment for public dues gradually increased. Moreover, the Government again engaged in buying up the *cash* with new currency, the amount thus withdrawn during 1909 reaching 2,096,139 *yen*. The people now generally had become familiar with the other new coins, and the circulating value of the copper *cash*, as officially specified, remaining steadily its market price, the circulation of *cash* was placed on the basis originally desired, that is to say, it was reduced to the rank of a quasi-auxiliary. Since commencing the adjustment of the copper *cash*, the amount of *cash* withdrawn up to the end of December,



1909, reached 4,212,210 *yen*. The amounts of copper *cash* withdrawn according to years are shown in the following table:—

Year	Amounts withdrawn	Amounts exported	Totals
<b>1905</b> . . . . .	1,607	105,896	<b>107,503</b>
<b>1906</b> . . . . .	21,311	549,153	<b>570,464</b>
<b>1907</b> . . . . .	172,936	962,932	<b>1,135,868</b>
<b>1908</b> . . . . .	302,236	—	<b>302,236</b>
<b>1909</b> . . . . .	2,096,139	—	<b>2,096,139</b>
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .	<b>2,524,229</b>	<b>1,617,981</b>	<b>4,212,210</b>

#### 46. Disposal of Old Coins Withdrawn.

With the object of not again circulating the old nickel coins or copper *cash* withdrawn, it was decided that the originals of these old coins should be effaced and that they should then be sold as bullion. The Central Treasury, under the control of the Finance Department, was charged with the disposal of these coins. As soon as the old nickel coins were withdrawn, they had to be sent to the Coin-Melting Section which was established in *Yong-san* by the Central Treasury in 1905, and had to be melted there, while the *cash* withdrawn had to be forwarded from the *Fusan* sub-Treasury to the *Osaka* Mint, where it was melted down, and used as material for the new copper currency of Korea. But since April, 1908, even the copper *cash* withdrawn have been sent to the Coin-Melting Section at *Yong-san*. The melting process first adopted being soon found uneconomical, and the buyers themselves preferring to have the coins defaced by cutting rather than by melting, arrangements for cutting were adopted in 1906. After special cutting machines, invented by a technical expert of the *Osaka* Mint, had been installed, over 2,000,000 pieces were cut in a day by ten machines at the busiest time. Since the commencement of the melting down of old coins withdrawn up to the end of December, 1909, nickel coins, copper *cash*, and other inferior coins defaced by melting or cutting reached to 901,100 *kan* in weight. The metal was sold by public tender at several different times; and the sales amounted to 1,695,100 *yen*.



#### 47. New Coins.

While the withdrawal of the old nickel coins and copper *cash* was in active operation, the issue of the new—standard gold coins of 20, 10 and 5 *yen* denominations; of silver coins in the form of 50, 20 and 10 *sen* pieces; of 5 *sen* nickels; and of copper coins of 1 *sen* and  $\frac{1}{2}$  *sen*—was gradually increased from 1905, when the currency reforms were inaugurated. Especially after the issue of bank notes of less than 50 *sen* denominations was abolished in 1907, the minting of auxiliary coins of smaller denominations was, year after year, greatly increased. The total amount of various new coins minted since 1905, up to the end of 1909, reached 8,603,000 *yen*, out of which 6,124,445 *yen* worth went into circulation. The increase of these new coins according to years is shown in the following table:—

Year	Amounts of Coins minted	Amounts of Coins issued
1905 . . . . .	1,397,000	367,680
1906 . . . . .	1,741,000	1,769,863
1907 . . . . .	1,851,000	1,962,632
1908 . . . . .	2,753,000	58,350
1909 . . . . .	861,000	1,965,920
Totals . . . . .	8,603,000	6,124,445

#### 48. Bank Notes.

The amount of the bank notes issued by the *Dai-ichi Ginko* has gradually gone on increasing with the rise of their credit and the economic development of the Peninsula. Yet their volume has naturally fluctuated from time to time with varying economic conditions. From the year 1905, when the notes issued by this Bank were officially recognized as legal tender, they increased up to the end of 1907. But the volume in circulation at the end of 1908 fell very greatly, and was more than 2,000,000 *yen* less than the amount issued at the end of the previous year owing to the economic inactivity then prevailing at home and abroad and to the depreciation of Korean rice in Japan. When the economic and financial world resumed its normal condition, the issue of the Bank's notes again



increased, and the amount in circulation at the end of December, 1909, reached 13,439,700 *yen*, showing an increase of 3,053,800 as compared with the end of the preceding year. The bank notes circulating at the end of December, each year since 1905, are shown in the following table :—

Year	Amounts of Notes issued	Amounts of Reserve in <i>Yen</i>		
		Specie	Securities	Totals
1905 . . . . .	8,125,267	2,828,000	5,297,267	8,125,267
1906 . . . . .	9,224,400	3,266,000	5,958,400	9,224,400
1907 . . . . .	12,805,300	4,582,508	8,222,791	12,805,300
1908 . . . . .	10,385,900	3,504,673	6,881,227	10,385,900
1909 . . . . .	13,439,700	5,046,500	8,393,200	13,439,700
Totals . . . . .	53,980,567	19,227,679	34,752,888	53,980,567

#### 49. Bank of Korea.

Since 1905, the *Dai-ichi Ginko* of Japan, according to contract concluded with the Korean Government, was made responsible for the readjustment of the Korean coinage, for receiving and disbursing the government monies, and for issuing bank notes as legal tender. When the Bank was authorized thus to act as a central bank of Korea, its main branch being established in *Seoul*, it had to control other sub-branches or detached offices of the *Dai-ichi Ginko* in important places serving as sub-branches or agencies of the central bank, and it had to provide special separate capital and reserve funds for its credit in Korea. From the time of its establishment, it faithfully discharged the functions entrusted by the Korean Government. But it might not be safe permanently to entrust to the branch office of a private bank the functions of a central bank for all Korea, after laws and administration had been generally provided for, and especially when the issue of bank-notes had largely increased, year by year, with the economic development and financial growth of the country. In order to discharge the responsibility of a central bank, in harmony with the administration of the Government and with the economic and financial condition of the country, there should be a permanent central monetary organ. Special monetary organs in Korea ———— such as Agricultural and Industrial Banks, Notes Associations, Local Money Circulation Associations ———— had been



established with Government aid and were controlled by the Government. Even the private banks—the *Han-sang*, *Chon-il*, *Han-il*—were conducting their business with government aid and under government supervision. Thus, the Korean Government having direct connection with these monetary organs, the establishment of a central bank which might be able to preserve uniformity among them and maintain financial harmony for the country was of the greatest importance. Impressed by these reasons, the Imperial Government of Japan caused the Korean Government to establish the Bank of Korea, a Central Bank, by a Memorandum dated July 26, 1909. On the following day, an act concerning the Bank of Korea was promulgated by Law No. 22. According to this Law, the main office should be established in *Seoul* in the form of a joint-stock company; the authorized capital should be 10,000,000 *yen*, consisting of 100,000 shares, whereof 30,000 are to be set apart for the Korean Government, the remaining 70,000 being owned exclusively by Japanese and Koreans; and the Korean Government should guarantee a six per cent dividend for share-holders other than the Government. The business relating to the formation of the Bank of Korea being entrusted to the Japanese Government, a committee, including the Governor of the Bank of Japan, was appointed on August 17, by the latter Government, and regulations for the Bank were drawn up by this committee. According to the provisions of these regulations, one fourth of the authorized capital, amounting to 2,500,000 *yen*, had to be paid up. All business relating to the functions of a central bank, hitherto entrusted to the *Dai-ichi Ginko*, was transferred to the newly created Bank of Korea on November 20, and the Bank opened its doors for business on the 24th.

Regarding the issue of bank notes, the Bank of Korea is authorized to issue any amount of bank notes against a corresponding reserve of specie and bullion, gold or silver, or against bank notes issued by the Bank of Japan. But the silver reserve must not exceed one fourth of the total reserve. In addition, bank notes may be issued on the security of State bonds or other bonds and commercial bills of a reliable nature to the limit of 20,000,000 *yen*. In case of necessity, the Bank is permitted to issue notes beyond the maximum above mentioned, which, however, are subject to a tax of at least five per cent per annum. As to the bank notes hitherto issued by the *Dai-ichi Ginko*, the Bank of Korea, in accordance with a provision of the Memorandum concluded between the Japanese





Bank of Korea in Course of Construction.



A Native Bank Called the *Chon-il*, at *Seoul*.



Agricultural and Industrial Bank in *Hamgyong* Province.



Agricultural and Industrial Bank at *Chyon-ju*.







and Korean Governments, regards these notes as issued by itself and takes over the responsibility of redeeming them. On November 20, when the *Dai-ichi Ginko* transferred the business relating to a central bank to the Bank of Korea, the bank notes issued by the former stood at 11,833,127  $\frac{2}{100}$  *yen*. But in the latter part of the year, the money market developing more activity and the withdrawal of the old nickel coins and copper *cash* being steadily carried out, the bank notes issued by the Bank of Korea including those issued previously by the *Dai-ichi Ginko*, reached 13,439,700 *yen* at the end of December, 1909. The general features of the Bank of Korea at the end of December, 1909, are as follow :—

Year	No. of Branches and Agencies	Authorized Capital	Paid up Capital	Loan by Government	Reserve fund
1909 . . . . .	13	$\frac{100}{100}$ 10,000,000	$\frac{2500}{100}$ 2,500,000	$\frac{1230}{100}$ 1,230,000	$\frac{—}{100}$ —

Year	Balance of Deposits from Korean Government	Balance of Deposits	Balance of Loans to the Korean Government	Balance of Loans	Balance of Bills discounted
1909 . . . . .	$\frac{6625182}{100}$ 6,625,182	$\frac{7631639}{100}$ 7,631,639	$\frac{7979941}{100}$ 7,979,941	$\frac{1931809}{100}$ 1,931,809	$\frac{1824155}{100}$ 1,824,155

The new building for the Bank of Korea which is now in course of construction, was originally planned by the *Dai-ichi Ginko* with an appropriation amounting to 1,080,000 *yen*. When the business concerning the functions of a central bank, hitherto conducted by the *Dai-ichi Ginko*, was transferred to the Bank of Korea, this appropriation also was transferred to the latter, and the construction work of the building, commenced on November 15, 1907, is expected to be completed by the end of February, 1912.

## 50. Agricultural and Industrial Banks.

Agricultural and Industrial Banks were established in 1906, primarily with the object of granting, on the security of real property, loans redeemable by annual instalments or for fixed periods, in order to encourage and improve agriculture and industry. As



Province	No. of Associations	No. of Members	Capital	Balance of Loans	Reserve Funds	Profits
Kyong-geui . . . . .	8	2,149	80,000	39,318	1,219	2,981
South Chyung-chyong .	10	3,051	100,000	58,251	1,897	5,682
North Chyung-chyong .	6	1,716	60,000	25,001	1,600	1,719
South Chyol-la . . . .	10	3,050	100,000	50,442	4,140	5,924
North Chyol-la . . . .	9	3,476	90,000	50,984	1,588	2,384
South Kyong-sang . . .	9	3,169	90,000	32,257	1,307	4,665
North Kyong-sang . . .	10	3,572	100,000	52,594	986	5,269
Hoang-hai . . . . .	7	2,210	70,000	28,963	27	3,865
Kang-uon . . . . .	7	2,118	70,000	39,195	955	3,181
South Pyong-an . . . .	6	1,712	60,000	38,198	2,522	5,526
North Pyong-an . . . .	5	1,544	50,000	28,566	233	2,381
South Ham-gyong . . .	10	2,461	100,000	36,709	—	2,924
North Ham-gyong . . .		768	30,000	12,219	14	1,187
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>30,996</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>	<b>492,697</b>	<b>16,493</b>	<b>47,688</b>
End of <b>1908</b> . . . .	50	16,993	500,000	210,878	13,537	16,593

## 52. Ordinary Banks.

A. **Japanese Banks** :—There are two kinds of ordinary banks ; those maintained by Japanese and those by Koreans. The banking business conducted by Japanese in Korea at the end of the year 1909 was included in branches of the *Dai-ichi Ginko*, the *Kogyo Ginko*, the *Juhachi Ginko*, the *Hyakusanju Ginko*, the *Suo Ginko*, and the *Mitsuyo Ginko*, the last of which was independently established in Korea by Japanese. These branches of Japanese Banks were originally established chiefly for facilitating money circulation among Japanese merchants in *Seoul* and the Treaty ports. Koreans and Chinese, however, have gradually come to transact business with these Japanese banking houses.

The *Kogyo Ginko* (Industrial Bank) of Japan established a branch at *Seoul* principally for facilitating the sale of bonds of the Korean Government, granting loans to Japanese municipalities and raising debentures for Agricultural and Industrial Banks. When the Bank of Korea was opened in November, 1909, the *Kogyo Ginko*, entrusting the above mentioned business to the former, decided to withdraw its branch from *Seoul*. The general business condition of the banks conducted by Japanese at the end of December, 1909, can be seen in the following table :—





People's Bank at *Mil-yang*.



People's Bank at *Saeon*.



Ware-house attached to *Yung-sen-po*  
People's Bank.



Banking business conducted by  
*Hoi-dok* People's Bank.



Grain Cleaning conducted at *Taiku*  
People's Bank.



Government Ware house rented to  
*An-ak* People's Bank.



Pig breeding conducted by *Kong-jju*  
People's Bank.



Mulberry tree garden attached to  
*Wiju* People's Bank.







Year	Number of Banks		Capital		Deposits	Loans	Profits
	Banks having branch offices in Korea	Head Office in Korea	In Korea	In Japan			
1909 . . . .	5	1	4,850,000	19,300,000	8,112,409	8,098,550	436,787
1908 . . . .	5	1	4,350,000	17,300,000	12,911,719	12,515,754	450,612
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	—	—	+ 500,000	+2,000,000	-4,799,310	-4,417,204	- 13,825

**B. Korean Banks :—**The number of ordinary banks maintained by Koreans at the end of 1909, was three, namely the *Han-sang*, the *Chon-il*, and the *Han-il*, as at the end of the preceding year. Under Government supervision and aid, there is a tendency to increase the reserve funds, deposits, loans and discounting of commercial bills. The business condition of these banks at the end of December, 1909, as compared with the preceding year, is shown in the following table :—

Year	No. of Banks		Capital		Loan by Government
	Main Office	Branch Office	Authorized	Paid up	
1909 . . . . .	3	4	1,300,000	325,000	280,097
1908 . . . . .	3	5	950,000	251,500	340,000
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	—	1	+ 350,000	+ 73,500	- 59,903

Year	Revenue funds	Balance of Deposits	Balance of Loans	Balance of Bills discounted	Profits
1909 . . . . .	141,219	1,376,123	552,504	1,175,617	58,307
1908 . . . . .	90,339	738,666	360,721	938,919	44,247
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	+ 50,880	+ 637,457	+ 191,783	+ 236,698	+ 14,060

### 53. Note Associations.

As often alluded to in the previous annual reports, the abuse of the *Oum-pho*, (a kind of promissory note of crude form) and the indiscriminate issue of counterfeit nickel coins had been main causes of the financial disturbances once so prevalent in Korea. As a remedial measure against the use of the *Oum-pho*, acts for Notes and



Note Associations were promulgated in the latter part of the year 1906, by which the Government caused traders to form note associations in *Seoul* and other important places. The payment of the notes issued by a member of such Associations has to be guaranteed by the Association. With the gradual growth of economic conditions, the volume of notes issued by members of the Associations is increasing year by year, and the conception of using note is gradually becoming general among the Korean trading classes in the important cities. At the end of December, 1909, the number of members of these Associations reached 580, the amount of the bills guaranteed by the Associations was 3,483,439 *yen* and the amount of the bills paid, 3,573,014 *yen*. The general condition of their business during the last four years is shown in the following table :—

Year	No of Associations	No. of members	Capital	Reserve Funds	Total Amount of Bills guaranteed	Amount of Bills paid	Amount of outstanding Bills guaranteed
1906 . . .	4	201	250,000	5,550	1,363,319	823,729	539,590
1907 . . .	6	433	340,000	18,920	3,733,289	3,245,069	1,027,810
1908 . . .	6	536	330,000	41,420	3,857,430	3,991,300	893,940
1909 . . .	6	580	313,300	51,683	3,483,439	3,573,014	804,365



## IX. GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS.

### 54. Printing Bureau.

The work done during the year 1909 by the Printing Bureau compared with that done during the preceding year can be seen in the following table :—

Items of Printed Matter	1909	1908	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Copies Printed, (sheets). . . . .	35,249,832	21,178,955	+ 14,070,877
Special Paper Manufactured, (sheets). . . . .	61,631	139,477	— 77,846
Books Bound, (volumes). . . . .	6,707	709	+ 5,998

The Bureau commenced in 1909 to manufacture blank sheets of certificates for debentures of the Agricultural and Industrial Banks and shares of the Bank of Korea, which required a delicate exercise of the art of printing. The manufacture of revenue stamps, vouchers of official payments or receipts, certificates for tenants using State lands, printing and binding of text books compiled by the Educational Department or of Reports compiled by various Government offices, and other ordinary printing, have been engaged in by the Bureau, even lithographic work being successfully carried out. The Bureau also manufactures special paper used for certificates of shares or debentures of Banks and other important certificates and documents.

As to the accounts of the Bureau, the Bureau maintains a special account separate from the general account of the Government; and the deficit of revenue compared with expenses is defrayed from the Treasury. The accounts of the Bureau and the number of its employees at the end of December, 1909 as compared with the preceding year, are shown in the following table :—

Year	Capital		Revenue		Expense of Under- takings	No. of Employees at the end of year	
	Working	Fixed	Receipts from Treasury	Receipts from Under- takings		Japanese	Koreans
1909 . . .	yen 40,000	yen 599,307	yen 70,000	yen 132,454	yen 197,445	136	267
1908 . . .	40,000	375,496	70,000	99,100	159,496	113	263
Increase (+) or Decrease (—)		+ 223,811		+ 33,354	+ 37,949	+ 23	+ 4



The extension works of the Bureau, such as the reconstruction of improved workshops or the installing of machinery and apparatus of the newest types, was commenced in July, 1907, and completed by June, 1909. This extension cost 13 *yen* less than the original estimate amounting to 438,438 *yen*.

### 55. Construction Works.

The Construction Office which was created in the Finance Department has to deal with the construction of public buildings not only for Government offices but also for the residences of officials, and with the construction of the customs premises in open ports. Since 1909, the Construction Office, has engaged in the construction of buildings other than those of the Government, if applied for by municipalities or other corporations. Thus the buildings of the Agricultural and Industrial Bank in *Wonsan* and of the Tobacco Factory in *Seoul*, as well as the excavating works for the *Fusan* Japanese municipality were undertaken by the Construction Office. During the year 1909, 797 buildings were constructed, of which 409 are main buildings and 388 attached buildings, the aggregate area of these buildings amounting to 14,953 *tsubo*. Most of these main buildings are government offices of various departments, police stations, court houses, jails, official residences, etc. For the year 1909 the amounts estimated and actually expended on these main and attached buildings as compared with those for the preceding year are shown in the following table :—

Year	Amount estimated	Amount actually expended	Balance
1909 . . . . .	3,530,244 <sup>yen</sup>	1,824,121 <sup>yen</sup>	1,706,123 <sup>yen</sup>
1908 . . . . .	2,696,244	481,023	2,215,221
Increase (+) or Decrease (−) . . . .	+ 834,000	+ 1,343,098	

In the above table, expenses required for the construction of customs premises and for the excavating work in *Fusan* are not included, as they are treated in other sections.

The considerable balance in the account for 1909 is due to the fact that a number of buildings planned in 1909 were not completed within the year.



### 56. Brick Manufacturing.

With the object of securing supplies of building materials at the lowest cost, instead of depending upon foreign imports, the Government commenced to manufacture these materials by establishing a brickyard and kilns at *Mapo* in 1906, with a branch at *Yong-teung-po* where tiles and earthen pipes are made. The output of the brick station and its branch station for the last three years can be seen in the following table:—

Year	No. of Bricks		No. of Tiles		No. of earthen pipes	
	Manufactured	Supplied	Manufactured	Supplied	Manufactured	Supplied
1907 . .	1,892,996	1,891,678	97,045	23,216	3,504	42
1908 . .	5,499,263	5,088,964	236,013	179,408	51,440	11,464
1909 . .	6,205,407	6,538,115	467,404	458,655	104,756	71,344

The Brick Manufacturing Station also keeps a special account separate from the general account of the Government. The income received from the undertaking for 1909 just covered the expenses, amounting to 105,100 *yen*. Thus fiscal independence is attained by the station unless any exceptional expansion be undertaken. A special income of 15,100 *yen*, obtained by supplying bricks to the *Dai-ichi Ginko*, was spent on the installation of another Hoffman's brick-making kiln. The fixed capital of the station was 180,000 *yen* and the working capital 25,000 *yen* at the end of December, 1909.

### 57. Salt Industry.

The manufacture of salt by the process of evaporating brine under the sun's heat being hitherto unknown in Korea, the Government for some time conducted investigations and experiments by the spontaneous evaporation system, establishing for that purpose an experimental station at *Shyu-an* near *Chemulpo*. The experiment proved very satisfactory. But if the industry were left wholly to private hands, it would require many years before it could be developed. Therefore the Government decided that, in view of the



importance of increasing revenue sources, it would be more advisable to make a Government undertaking of the industry on a large scale rather than to wait for its remote development at the hands of private individuals.

Hence a plan for building salt spontaneous evaporation basins covering an area of 2,500 *cho* and capable of producing 300,000,000 *kin* per annum was made in 1909. This plan is to be carried out by dividing the work into two stages. The programme for the first stage is to build a salt basin covering 1,000 *cho* at *Koang-yang* bay near *Chinnampo*. As to the second stage, an other salt basin, covering 1,500 *cho*, is to be built by extending the experimental station at *Shu-an* near *Chemulpo* to 500 *cho*, and by newly erecting a basin covering 1,000 *cho* at *Yong-Chyon* near *Yongam-po*. The salt basin at *Koang-yong* bay is to involve the following items of estimated expenditure :—

Area of salt Basin . . . . .	1,000 <i>cho</i> .
Construction expenses of Basin, estimated	
(fixed Capital) . . . . .	1,164,287 <i>yen</i> .
Working capital . . . . .	68,000 <i>yen</i> .
Annual expenditures . . . . .	204,364 <i>yen</i> .
Annual receipts. . . . .	672,000 <i>yen</i> .
Annual profit <small>(Balance of the receipts against expenditures)</small> . . . . .	467,636 <i>yen</i> .
Annual product . . . . .	120,000,000 <i>kin</i> .
Cost of production . . . . .	$\frac{1,703}{10,000}$ <i>yen</i> per 100 <i>kin</i> .
(If 6 per cent of interest upon the fixed and working capital amounting to 1,232,187 <i>yen</i> ) be added to the actual cost of production, the total cost becomes 23 <i>sen</i> 1 <i>rin</i> and 9 <i>mo</i> (or $\frac{2,319}{10,000}$ <i>yen</i> per 100 <i>kin</i> ).	

The construction works of this basin are to be carried out as a consecutive enterprise, extending over three years, from January, 1909, by dividing the basin into 7 sections. The salt manufactured during 1909 at the experimental stations hitherto conducted by the Japanese boiling system in *Yong-ho* near *Fusan* and by the spontaneous evaporation system in *Shu-an* near *Chemulpo*, as compared with the returns during the preceding year, is shown in the following table :—



Year	Shu-an Station			Yong-ho Station		
	Area of salt basin	Amount produced	Amount sold	Area of salt basin	Amount produced	Amount sold
1907 . .	10 <sup>tan</sup>	6,988 <sup>kin</sup>	168 <sup>kin</sup>	24 <sup>tan</sup>	4,631 <sup>kin</sup>	— <sup>kin</sup>
1908 . .	10	132,753	45,690	24	376,759	330,252
1909 . .	56	202,049	290,588	24	444,206	126,209

The salt administration hitherto conducted under the control of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry was transferred to the management of the Temporary Revenue Source Investigation Bureau of the Finance Department.

### 58. *Pyung-yang* Coal Mine.

With the expansion of mining operations, the organization of the *Pyung-yang* Coal Mining Station was somewhat changed by an Imperial Edict promulgated in December, 1909. According to this Edict, the President of the Station, hitherto an official of *Sonin* rank, was replaced by one of *Chokunin* rank; a Vice President was newly created, and the number of Technical Experts was increased to three, while the two Managers were reduced to one.

The extension works continuing for two years from 1908, which were planned at an expense of 150,000 *yen*, as the first stage, were nearing completion at the end of 1909, several boring machines and one diamond drill having been set up, a railway being constructed running 7 miles and 12 chains, which connects the *Seoul-Shin-wiju* line with the coal mines at *Pyung-yang*, ventilating shafts, running 4,700 feet, and two horizontal tunnels also being constructed; and repairing shops being built, together with 11 warehouses and one water reservoir.

In view of increasing orders for the *Tokuyama* Coal Briquet Manufacturing Station maintained by the Japanese Navy, and in consideration of affording better transportation facilities by completing the *Chinnampo-Pyung-yang* railway, the Government decided to undertake another extension work continuing for two years from 1911, at an estimated cost of 760,000 *yen*, as the second stage of the extension of mining operations.

Beside the extension works above mentioned, four landing stations, three piers, and 38 buildings including coal depots, ware-



houses and chemical laboratory, were constructed during the year 1909.

The contract for supplying *Pying-yang* anthracite coal to the *Tokuyama* Coal Briquet Manufacturing Station still being continued, 46,865 *ton* of coal was furnished to the *Tokuyama* Station during the year 1909. The general condition of the business operations conducted by the *Pying-yang* Coal Mining Station as compared with the preceding year is as follows :—

Year	Amount of coal taken- out	Amount of coal sold	Prices received for coal	Expenses of mining opera- tions and of extension works	Number of Employees engaged by the day
<b>1909</b> . . . . .	<sup>ton</sup> 53,493	<sup>ton</sup> 47,218	<sup>yen</sup> 219,422	<sup>yen</sup> 355,551	163,432
<b>1908</b> . . . . .	46,487	11,217	47,560	148,973	145,845
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) . . . .	+ 7,006	+ 36,001	+ 171,862	+ 206,578	+ 17,587

## 59. Iron Mining.

The Iron Mine in the *Chai-nyong* and *Wur-yul* districts in *Hoang-hai* Province, near *Chinnampo*, conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, had to supply to the *Yedamitsu* Iron Foundry maintained by the Japanese Government iron ore to the amount of 60,000 *tons* during 1909, in accordance with contract. But the amount of ore taken out in the same year having exceeded the amount specified in the contract, 63,445 *tons* were sold to the Japanese Iron Foundry at a total price of 384,816 *yen*. The general condition of iron-mining operations conducted during the year 1909 as compared with the preceding year can be seen in the following table :—

Year	Amount of ore taken out	Amount of ore furnished to the Iron Foundry	Prices received for ore	No. of Employees engaged by the day
<b>1909</b> . . . . .	<sup>ton</sup> 70,084	<sup>ton</sup> 63,445	<sup>yen</sup> 384,816	184,822
<b>1908</b> . . . . .	53,468	52,565	349,096	146,161
Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	+ 16,616	+ 10,880	+ 33,720	+ 38,661



The iron ore taken from the Korean Mines being wholly supplied to the Japanese Foundry, and more funds being needed for further extension works, which the Korean Government could not supply, it was found expedient that improvement and extension should be carried out by transferring them to the *Yedamitsu Iron Foundry* of Japan. Therefore the iron mining operations hitherto conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry of Korea were transferred to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce of the Japanese Government, and in consideration of the transfer of this mining concession, the latter has to pay a tax on mining products and mining sites to the former in accordance with the provisions of the Korean Mining Law; and in case the Korean Government buys the iron products from the Japanese Iron Foundry, the price for them is to be reduced five per cent on the market rate. The lands, buildings and other properties appertaining to the Iron Mining Station have all been transferred for the use of the Japanese Iron Foundry.

#### 60. Forestry Undertaking Station.

The timber undertakings along the *Yalu* and *Tumen* rivers conducted by the joint enterprise of the Japanese and Korean Governments during the year 1909 as compared with the preceding year are shown in the following table:—

Year	No. of Trees felled			No. of Logs in the rafts			No. of Logs arrived at stations		
	<i>Yalu</i> river district	<i>Tumen</i> river district	Totals	<i>Yalu</i> river districts	<i>Tumen</i> river districts	Totals	From <i>Yalu</i> river districts	From <i>Tumen</i> river districts	Totals
1909 . .	102,007	750	<sup>Cubic shaku</sup> 102,757	80,629	11,747	<sup>Cubic shaku</sup> 92,376	97,974	33,026	<sup>Cubic shaku</sup> 131,000
1908 . .	114,763	121,997	236,760	247,824	51,041	298,865	145,450	11,080	156,480
Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	— 12,756	— 121,247	— 134,003	— 167,195	— 39,294	— 206,489	— 47,476	+ 21,996	— 25,480

Timber felled in the *Hyo-i-san-chin* mountain, which is the centre of the forests on the upper reaches of the *Yalu* river, is rafted down to the main station at *Shin-wiju*, a distance of 150 *ri*, while that felled in the *Mu-san* mountain on the upper reaches of the *Tumen* river, is rafted down to the branch station at *Hoi-ryōng*, a distance of 28 *ri*. The trees' felled on the upper reaches of the



*Yalu* river are larch, red pine, walnut, etc ; while those felled on the upper reaches of the *Tumen* river are principally larch, red pine and so on. In 1909, private persons also were permitted to fell timber in the upper reaches of both the *Yalu* and the *Tumen* rivers, and 27,790 *yen* was paid to the station as fee in the *Yalu* river district and 850 *yen* in the *Tumen* river district, making a total amount of 28,650 *yen*.

The number of employees engaged by the Forest Undertaking Station for felling, rafting and sowing, etc., during 1909 as compared with the preceding year are as follow :—

Year	No. of day employees according to Nationalities			Totals
	Japanese	Koreans	Chinese	
<b>1909</b> . . . . .	127,944	156,307	62,660	<b>346,911</b>
<b>1908</b> . . . . .	128,263	229,647	20,270	<b>378,180</b>
Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	— 319	— 73,340	+ 42,390	— 31,269

Most of the Chinese employed by the Station were engaged in the saw-mill.

As to the rafting of timber, in spite of no little damage resulting on the *Yalu* river from violence committed by the Chinese rafters association in July, and from floods in July and August, better results were obtained than was originally estimated. On the contrary, the timber felled on the upper reaches of the *Tumen* river could not be rafted down as contemplated, owing to occasional floods and to the fact that the necessary dragging appliances in the river passages had not yet been completed.

The Forest Undertakings Station was hitherto principally engaged in supplying timber temporarily to private saw-mills on contract. But, in April 1909, the station bought up two saw-mills conducted by private individuals, in *Shin-wiju* and *Hoi-ryöng* respectively, and commenced to saw timber on its own account. Lumber cut by the Station during 1909 was chiefly used for building materials at the army barracks established in *Hoi-ryöng* and *Na-nam* and for constructing buildings conducted by the Constructing Office of the Finance Department. On the other hand, a branch office was established at *Yong-san*, a suburb of *Seoul*, in order to meet the demand of the general public. Lumber cut and sold during the year 1909 as compared with the preceding year is shown in the following table :—



Year	Lumber		Amount of Timber or Lumber sold			Amount realized by sale		
	Number of trees used for lumbering	No of Logs	Trees	Lumber Logs	Totals	Trees	Lumber Logs	Totals
<b>1909 . . . . .</b>	208,116	118,501	61,195	89,016	<b>150,211</b>	187,278 <sup>yen</sup>	804,344 <sup>yen</sup>	<b>991,622<sup>yen</sup></b>
<b>1908 . . . . .</b>	20,664	15,895	92,616	4,308	<b>96,924</b>	341,427	31,558	<b>372,985</b>
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	+187,452	+102,606	31,421	84,708	<b>53,287</b>	154,149	772,786	<b>618,637</b>



# X. COMMUNICATIONS.

## 61. Road Construction.

With a view to affording a means of peaceful livelihood to the surrendered insurgents in the southern part of the Peninsula and in order to facilitate local transportation conditions as well, the construction of a road running 39 *ri* and extending to two provinces of South *Chyol-la* and South *Kyong-syang* was commenced in 1909. Pressed by the necessity of transportation between the port of *Chyong-jin* and *Syong-jin*, the site of the provincial Government in the North *Ham-gyong* province, the construction of another road running 6 *ri* between these places was also commenced. The widening and improving of parts of the streets in *Seoul* and in *Taiku*, planned in 1908, were completed in 1909. The improving of a street-road in the Port of *Chemulpo* was commenced in 1909.

Construction work on four great roads, amounting to 65 *ri* 9 *cho* in their aggregate length as surveyed, which was commenced in 1907 as the first stage of highway making in Korea, was almost completed by the end of December, 1909, leaving 4 *ri* and 8 *cho* unfinished; while, of seven roads measuring 39 *ri* and 16 *cho* in their aggregate length as surveyed, the construction of which was begun in 1908 as the second stage, 31 *ri* and 4 *cho* was completed.

The general state of road construction at the end of December, 1909, can be seen in the following table:—

Names of Roads		Length of surveyed routes	Length of Roads completed by the end of December, 1909	Dates of Completion	Expense of construction estimated
Construction of 4 Roads commenced in 1907 as the first stage	<i>Chinnampo</i> = <i>Pying-yang</i> Line	<sup>ri cho</sup> 13.18	<sup>ri cho</sup> 10.29	October, 1910	<sup>yen</sup> 478,411
	<i>Mokpo</i> = <i>Koang-ju</i> Line . .	22.05	20.33	December, 1910	437,314
	<i>Kunsan</i> = <i>Chyol-ju</i> Line . .	11.30	11.30	September, 1909	243,398
	<i>Taiku</i> = <i>Kyong-ju</i> Line . . .	17.28	17.17	December, 1910	337,745
	<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>65.09</b>	<b>61.01</b>		<b>1,496,868</b>



Construction of 7 Roads commenced in 1908 as the second stage	<i>Suwon=Ichon</i> Line . . . . .	ri cho 12.28	ri cho 7.04	October, 1910	yen 178,213
	<i>Masam=Chin-ju</i> Line . . . . .	17.24	5.11	December, 1910	241,457
	<i>Kong-ju=Syochyong-ni</i> Line . . . . .	8.29	8.23	October, 1910	124,320
	<i>Shin-Anju=Yongbyong</i> Line . . . . .	7.35	7.12	July, 1910	106,814
	<i>Hoang-ju</i> twon to the } Railway station Line } . . . . .	0.28	0.28	June, 1909	10,738
	<i>Shin-wiju=Matyong-</i> } <i>dong</i> Line } . . . . .	0.13	0.13	November, 1908	4,284
	<i>Haiju=Yong-dang-po</i> Line . . . . .	1.21	1.21	November, 1908	27,919
	<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>49.34</b>	<b>31.04</b>		<b>693,745</b>
Construction of 2 Roads commenced in 1909	<i>Hai-nam=Ha-dong</i> Line . . . . .	39.16	0.08	December, 1910	179,000
	<i>Chyong-jin=Kyong-sang</i> Line . . . . .	6.01	3.18	November, 1910	62,500
	<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>45.17</b>	<b>3.26</b>		<b>241,500</b>
Street improvement in Cities	City of <i>Taiku</i> . . . . .	0.24	0.24	December, 1909	19,949
	City of <i>Seoul</i> . . . . .	1.19	—	—	54,625
	City of <i>Chemulpo</i> . . . . .	0.05	—	July, 1910	26,583
	<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>2.12</b>	<b>0.24</b>		<b>101,157</b>
<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>		<b>163.00</b>	<b>99.19</b>		<b>2,533,270</b>

In addition, the Central Government encouraged the Local Governments to build local roads, their plans and surveys being approved by the Home Department; subsidies to be given by the Central Treasury, if the local Governments were unable to carry them out with their own funds, and the labour to be contributed by the people. The roads mentioned in the following table were constructed during 1909 by the aid of the Central Treasury:—

Names of Roads	Length of surveyed routes	Expense of Construction	Aid from the Central Treasury
The <i>Chin-ju=Sam-chyong-po</i> Road . . . (South Kyong-sang)	ri cho 7.03	yen 38,617	yen 17,160
The <i>Kang-ju=Keum-gang</i> Road . . . . (South Chyung-chyong)	1.24	3,245	2,045

## 62. Railway Traffic.

The total length of the railway lines open for passenger traffic was 637 miles in the fiscal year of 1909, while that



open for freight traffic was 640.6 miles. Comparing these lines with those existing in the preceding fiscal year, there is little or no difference. But on examining the results of their working, the train mileage is found to have been 1,921,237 miles, a decrease of 274,123 miles against the preceding year. The general condition of transportation conducted during the fiscal year 1909 as compared with the preceding fiscal year can be seen in the appended table :—

Description	1909-10	1908-9	Increase (+) or Decrease (-)
Length of lines open to traffic (average)	<sup>milo</sup> 640.6	<sup>mile</sup> 641.5	<sup>mile</sup> -- 0.9
Total train mileage . . . . .	1,921,237.	2,195,360.	- 274,123.
Total number of passengers . . . . .	1,930,442	2,172,741	- 242,299
Total amount of baggage. . . . .	<sup>kin</sup> 8,044,876	<sup>kin</sup> 7,884,478	<sup>kin</sup> 160,398
Total amount of freight. . . . .	<sup>ton</sup> 712,137	<sup>ton</sup> 737,693	- 25,556
Total receipt from fares. . . . .	<sup>yen</sup> 2,302,063	<sup>yen</sup> 2,594,494	- 292,431
Total receipt from freight. . . . .	1,842,994	1,795,343	+ 47,651
Average receipt from fares. . . . .	9.046	10.035	-- 0.989
Average receipt from freight. . . . .	7.331	6.920	+ 0.411
Total average receipts. . . . .	16.326	16.899	-- 0.573

Although the freight carried during the fiscal year of 1909, as compared with that of the preceding year, shows somewhat better results, the passenger traffic decreased in the car mileage, in the number of passengers, and in the receipts from fares, by 13.7, 9 and 10 per cent respectively. The decrease in passenger traffic was caused chiefly by the facts that occasional appearances of insurgents along the railway in the southern part of the country proved more or less deterrent; that tourists hesitated to undertake travel owing to an outbreak of cholera in the Autumn; that economic inactivity continued from the preceding year; that the daily night-express service on the *Fusan=Seoul* line was reduced to every other day, and so on. The increase of freight traffic was chiefly due to expansion of transportation conjointly with the railways in Japan and to discounts granted in rates for long distances. Thus, in spite of a decrease in the receipts from passenger fares, an increase in the receipts from goods being made, the decrease in the total receipts did not reach any large amount. But the expenditure of the Railway Bureau for 1909 having decreased by 10 per cent compared with



that of the preceding year owing to the dismissal of a number of officials and employees, the Railways' net earnings amounted to 39,998 *yen* in the fiscal year of 1909, whereas a deficit was shown in each of the two preceding fiscal years. The general account of the railways for the fiscal year 1909, compared with that of the preceding fiscal year, can be seen in the following table:--

Items	1909-10	1908-9	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) (percentage)
Receipts from passengers . . . . .	2,302,063 <sup>yen</sup>	2,594,494 <sup>yen</sup>	- 11.
Receipts from goods . . . . .	1,842,994	1,795,343	+ 3.
Receipts from Miscellaneous income . . . . .	99,147	114,360	- 13.3
Total Receipts . . . . .	4,244,204	4,504,197	- 05.5
Expenses . . . . .	4,204,206	4,685,776	- 10.3
Profits . . . . .	39,998	—	—
Loss . . . . .	—	181,579	—

The net increase of the capital of the railways for 1909 was 3,023,748 *yen*. Adding this amount to the capital transferred from preceding years, the total capital reached 89,580,668 *yen*, of which 88,430,667 *yen* was fixed, the balance being provided for purchasing materials.

As to accidents on the railways during the fiscal year 1909, the station at *I-uön* on the *Fusan-Seoul* line was attacked by insurgents at mid-night on October 29, and burned down; and the service of trains on the *Masampo* branch was twice interrupted by floods in August. Of other accidents numbering 806, the cars were derailed 37 times; there were 6 collisions; 29 breakings of coupling chains; 8 side trackings; 18 cases of damage done to rails by natural calamities and 9 to trains; 128 injuries caused by individuals, and 6 by fire. Regarding employees killed or injured, 67 deaths and 46 cases of injury by accident occurred during the fiscal year 1909.

### 63. Constructions and Repairs.

The construction of a railway between *Pying-yang* and *Chin-nampo*, a distance of 34 miles 46 chains, was commenced in August, 1909. By the end of the same year, the civil engineering works, occupying a space of 44,000 *tsubo*, were completed, and the whole work was expected to be finished by the middle of October, 1910,



so that traffic could be commenced before the water transportation on the *Taidong* river was suspended by frost. Consequently, with a view to hasten construction, the railway was to be built with comparatively sharp curves at several places and with temporary bridges; and improvements were to be gradually effected after the completion of the construction works. An appropriation of 1,886,040 *yen*, as the total cost of construction of this railway, was approved by the Imperial Diet of Japan in the fiscal year 1908.

The constructing of two railways—the *Tai-työn=Mokpo* line with a branch to *Kunsan*, and the *Seoul=Wonsan* line—planned in the fiscal year 1909, was approved by the Imperial Diet to be begun in the fiscal year 1910. The former line, starting at the port of *Mokpo*, is to connect with the *Fusan=Seoul* line at *Tai-työn* station *viâ La-ju*, having a branch to the port of *Mokpo*. The total length of this railway is 174.5 miles, and the construction, commenced in the beginning of the fiscal year 1910, is expected to be completed in 11 years, the total amount required being estimated at 12,824,354 *yen* with an addition for rolling stock amounting to 2,175,646 *yen*. As to the other railway, the line, starting from the port of *Wonsan*, is to connect with the *Fusan=Seoul* line at *Yong-san*, a suburb of *Seoul*, *viâ Yön-chyön, Chyöl-uön and Pyöng-gang*. The total length of this trunk line is estimated at 136.3 miles, and the construction is also to be commenced in the beginning of the fiscal year 1910, with the expectation of being completed in 11 years. The total expense required for the construction of the *Wonsan=Seoul* railway is estimated at 14,330,698 *yen*, besides 2,044,500 *yen* for rolling stock.

The general plan of the railway bridge over the *Yalu* river was already stated in the last Annual Report. The building of this steel bridge was commenced from the Chinese side of the river. Six bridge-piers had been built at the end of 1909, and the whole construction work is expected to be completed within the year 1911.

As to improvements of existing railways, the total length of the roads improved during 1909 was 25 miles, principally between *Shin-maku* and *Heung-syu* on the *Seoul=Shin-wiju* line, and also some on the *Chemulpo* branch. The aggregate length of roads improved since the commencement of such work up to the end of the fiscal year 1909, reached 226 miles, and 83 miles still remain to be





Railway Bridge Construction over *Yalu* river.









improved. Other improvement works upon the *Fusan* and *Yong-san* stations, upon bridges over several rivers, and upon two tunnels, which were commenced in 1908, were all completed by the end of December, 1909.

#### 64. Channel Ferry Steamer.

The traffic business undertaken in the fiscal year 1909 by ferry steamers in the channel between Japan and Korea, which has close relations with the railway traffic in Korea, also obtained better results than in the preceding year. In spite of reducing the number of trips by making the daily service into one on alternate days, there was an increase of passengers and freight compared with the preceding fiscal year, as will be seen in the following table:—

Description	1909-10	1908-9	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
Number of voyages. . . . .	1,078	1,226	— 148	
No. of Passengers {				
	1st class. . . . .	3,716	3,257	+ 459
	2nd class. . . . .	16,026	14,906	+ 1,000
	3rd class. . . . .	100,726	101,182	— 456
Totals. . . . .	120,468	119,405	+ 1,063	
Quantity of freight {				
Ordinary cargo. . . . .	63,820 <sup>tons</sup>	47,992 <sup>tons</sup>	+ 15,828	
Baggage. . . . .	2,000,901 <sup>kilos</sup>	2,074,049 <sup>tons</sup>	+ 6,752	
Mail matter. . . . . {				
Ordinary mail. . . . .	47,582	51,377	— 3,795	
Parcels post. . . . .	79,545	64,358	+ 15,187	
Receipts from Freight. . . . .	1,568,579 <sup>yen</sup>	1,454,657 <sup>yen</sup>	+ 113,922	
Operating Expenses. . . . .	1,141,049	1,129,843	+ 11,206	
Profits. . . . .	427,530	324,814	+ 102,716	

The steamers engaged in the channel ferry service during the year 1909 were the *Iki maru*, *Tsushima maru*, *Satsuppa maru* and *Egesan maru*, their aggregate tonnage amounting to 6,779 tons.



### 65. Marine Transportation.

The shipping transportation of the Koreans being in its infancy, the activities of native junks are limited to river navigation or sailing on sea boards of short distances. Shipping traffic in Korea would never have been developed unless Japanese vessels had been permitted to engage in the coasting trade. By the agreement concluded in August, 1905, the Korean Government permitted Japanese vessels to engage in navigation along the coast and in inland waters. In order further to encourage maritime transportation, the Korean Government gives subsidies to those who engage in the cabotage by lending them funds. To a private individual engaged in the coasting trade on the western coast, where four lines exist, an annual subsidy amounting to 14,800 *yen* is advanced for three years from September, 1908. Annual subsidies amounting to 30,000 *yen* were advanced for three years from December, 1908, to the *Fusan* Steam Ship Joint Stock Company, which maintains three lines on the southern coast. To another individual who maintains five lines on the south-western coast, annual subsidies amounting to 14,800 *yen* were to be advanced for three years from January, 1909. The general state of the coasting trade and the government subsidies advanced to shippers can be seen in the following table:—

Navigation Lines		No. of Voyages per month	Annual subsidy	Period of Subsidy	Name of Proprietor.
Southern Coast	Between <i>Fusan</i> and <i>Mokpo</i> . . .	3	30,000	1908, Dec., to 1911, Nov.	Fusan Steam ship Company
	Between <i>Fusan</i> and <i>Chyoi-ju</i> . .	1			
	Between <i>Fusan</i> and <i>Yong-il Bay</i> . .	2			
	<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30,000</b>		
Eastern Coast	Between <i>Fusan</i> and <i>Ung-keui Bay</i> .	1	5,139	1908, Sep., to 1911, Aug.	Wonsan, Hidejira, Yoshida.
	Between <i>Fusan</i> and <i>Wonsan</i> . .	1	4,670		
	Between <i>Wonsan</i> and <i>Ung-keui</i> .	3	5,154		
	Between <i>Syoho-jin</i> } and <i>Kang-neung</i> } . . . . .	1	2,056		
	<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17,019</b>		



(To be continued.)

Chyöl-la Coast	Between <i>Mokpo</i> and <i>Kunsan</i> . .	3	}	2,500	1909, Jan , to 1911, Dec.	Mokpo Yuzo, Fukuda.
	Between <i>Mokpo</i> and <i>Chyoi-po</i> . .	3				
	Between <i>Mokpo</i> and <i>Chiyoi-ju Is.</i>	6	7,500			
	Between <i>Mokpo</i> and } <i>Chyang-heung</i> }	4	}	4,800		
	Between <i>Mokpo</i> and <i>Pot-chyu-po</i> .	2				
	<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14,800</b>			
<b>Grand Totals . . . . .</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>61,819</b>			

## 66. Post Offices.

With the increase of Japanese immigrants and the gradual development of the country, the organization of the post offices dealing with posts, telegraphs, telephones, savings banks, etc., has grown, and has been readjusted so as to better meet the conditions. These offices according to the natures of their business existing at the end of the fiscal year of 1909 (ended March 31, 1910), as compared with those existing at the end of the previous fiscal year, can be seen in the following table :—

Year	No. of Offices dealing with Ordinary mails.	No. of Offices dealing with Parcels Post.	No. of Offices dealing with Savings Banks.	No. of Offices dealing with Telegraphs.	No. of Offices dealing with Telephones.		No. of Offices participating with Treasury.
					Exchange offices.	Automatic Telephones	
<b>1909-10 . .</b>	438	293	290	259	73	27	150
<b>1908-9 . .</b>	427	275	272	172	64	21	150
Increase (—) or Decrease (+)	+ 11	+ 18	+ 18	+ 87	+ 9	+ 6	...

Thus with the growth of posts, telegraphs, telephones, etc., the receipts from communications are gradually approaching to the amount of the ordinary expenditure, and the deficit which is defrayed from the Imperial Treasury of Japan is gradually decreasing, so that the deficit incurred for the fiscal year 1909 was 121,039 *yen* as compared with 305,760 *yen* incurred in the preceding fiscal year. Thus equilibrium between the ordinary receipts and expenditures in the accounts of Communications in Korea may be hoped for in the near future. The following table shows the general features of the busi-



ness of communications for the fiscal year 1909 compared with that of the preceding fiscal year :—

Year	Ordinary revenue	Ordinary expenditure	Deficit	Percentage of expenditure against revenue	Extraordinary expenditure
<b>1909-10 . .</b>	2,004,995 <sup>yen</sup>	2,126,591 <sup>yen</sup>	121,596 <sup>yen</sup>	106	303,558 <sup>yen</sup>
<b>1908-9 . .</b>	1,710,207	2,015,967	305,760	118	287,737
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	+ 294,788	+ 110,624	-- 184,164	- 12	+ 15,821

The extraordinary expenditures which were also defrayed from the Imperial Treasury of Japan, were chiefly for the extension or repair of works of communication.

## 67. Posts.

The postal routes regularly maintained for ordinary mail matter were also largely increased with the growth of business, as shown in the following table :—

Description	1909-10	1908-9
Postal lines { Postal Routes . . . . .	19,347 <sup>miles</sup>	14,003 <sup>miles</sup>
{ Distance . . . . .	17,028	11,910
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) . .	+ 2,319	+ 2,093

The general business conducted by the post offices relating to ordinary mails, parcels post, postal money orders, post office savings banks, can be seen in the following tables :—

### A. Ordinary mails and Parcels Post.

Description.  Japanese fiscal year	Ordinary mails			Parcels		
	No. of offices open to public	Collected	Delivered	No. of offices open to public	Collected	Delivered
<b>1909-10 . . . . .</b>	438	40,722,812	43,277,820	293	489,173	750,967
<b>1908-9 . . . . .</b>	427	35,659,758	37,614,979	275	362,762	601,765
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) }	+ 11	+ 5,063,054	+ 5,662,841	+ 18	+ 126,411	+ 149,202



## B. Money Orders.

Japanese fiscal year	No. of offices open to public	Domestic Money orders		Foreign Money orders	
		Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid
<b>1909-10</b> . . . . .	290	24,498,778 <sup>yen</sup>	19,799,689 <sup>yen</sup>	35,521 <sup>yen</sup>	49,186 <sup>yen</sup>
<b>1908-9</b> . . . . .	272	2,607,990	16,120,371	32,825	38,196
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) } . . .	+ 18	+ 1,890,788	+ 2,679,318	+ 2,696	+ 10,990

## C. Post office Savings Banks.

At the end of year	No. of offices open to public	No. of Depositors	Amount of Deposits in yen at the end of fiscal year
<b>1909-10</b> . . . . .	290	106,644	2,331,661 <sup>yen</sup>
<b>1908-9</b> . . . . .	272	80,587	1,675,658
Increase (+) or Decrease (-) .	+ 18	+ 26,057	+ 656,003

## 68. Telegraphs.

With the growth of economic conditions and the increase of administration measures, telegraph and telephone facilities in Korea are on the increase. During the fiscal year 1909, telegraph lines running 37 miles with 149 miles of wire were newly built in nine provinces, 14 offices being opened to the public. 280 miles of wire were also erected in the five postal jurisdiction districts covering *Kyong-gen*, North and South *Chyol-la*, South *Chyung-chyong* and South *Kyong-syang* provinces. In addition, an increase of telegraph lines measuring 109 miles, with 152 miles of wire, resulted from readjustment of the telegraph routes.

Telegraphic services for the fiscal year 1909 as compared with those for the previous fiscal year are shown in the following table :—

Year	Telegraphic Lines		No. of domestic Messages	No. of Messages		Messages in transit
	Length of lines	Length of wires		Sent	Received	
<b>1909-10</b> . .	3,360	7,625	259	1,626,433	1,587,689	2,505,388
<b>1908-9</b> . .	3,214	7,045	172	1,362,147	1,328,602	2,189,012
Increase (+) or Decrease (-)	+ 146	+ 581	+ 87	+ 264,286	+ 259,087	+ 316,376



## 69. Telephones.

The general state of progress made in telephone facilities and services existing at the end of the fiscal year 1909 as compared with that existing at the end of the previous fiscal year is shown in the following table :—

Japanese fiscal year	No. of offices dealing with telephones	No. of Automatic telephone boxes	Length of Lines	Length of Wires	Number of Users	Number of Messages
<b>1909-10 . . .</b>	24	49	255	7,930	5,506	16,781,141
<b>1908-9 . . . .</b>	20	44	198	5,479	4,031	12,562,851
Increase (+)	+ 4	+ 5	+ 57	+ 2,451	+ 1,475	+ 4,218,290
Decrease (—)						

## 70. Extent of the Korean Use of Communications Facilities.

The extent to which the native Koreans availed themselves of the use of communications facilities for the fiscal year of 1909 as compared with the previous fiscal year will be seen in the following table :—

TABLE A.

Japanese fiscal year.	No. of Ordinary mails		No. of Parcels		No. of Telegrams		No. of Telephone users
	Collected	Delivered	Collected	Delivered	Messages sent	Messages received	
<b>1909-10 ..</b>	7,602,792	7,567,142	104,832	105,852	204,947	204,907	508
<b>1908-9 ..</b>	6,546,100	5,597,354	50,181	80,679	157,699	158,817	298
Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	+ 1,056,692	+ 1,969,788	+ 54,651	+ 25,173	+ 47,248	+ 46,090	+ 210

TABLE B.

Japanese fiscal year	Money orders		Post Office Savings Bank		
	No. of Orders issued	Amount issued	No. of Depositors	Amount of Deposits	Average amount of Deposit per Person
<b>1909-10 ..</b>	96,096	3,791,068 <sup>yen</sup>	19,436 <sup>yen</sup>	117,227 <sup>yen</sup>	6.03 <sup>yen</sup>
<b>1908-9 ..</b>	53,543	1,966,090	10,999	75,814	6.89
Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	+ 42,553	+ 1,824,978	+ 8,437	+ 41,413	0.86



Thus the extent of the Koreans' use of the communications facilities is steadily on the increase. However, as compared with that of Japanese residents in Korea, Koreans are yet far behind, as will be seen in the following table :—

I t e m s		Figures relating to Japanese residents in Korea using Communication per Capital	Figures relating to Koreans per Capital
Ordinary mails	{ Collected . . . . .	179 <i>mails</i>	0.595 <i>mails</i>
	{ Delivered . . . . .	224 „	0.592 „
Amount of Money orders issued . . . . .		80,700 <i>yen</i>	0.292 <i>yen</i>
Amount of Deposits in Postal Savings Banks		14.679 „	0.009 „
Telegrams	{ Sent. . . . .	9,418 <i>messages</i>	Per mail for 63 persons
	{ Delivered . . . . .	9,169 „	„ „



# XI. FOREIGN COMMERCE.

## 71. Imports and Exports for 1909.

The total value of merchandise imported and exported for the year 1909, exclusive of specie, aggregated 52,897,658 *yen*, against 55,138,833 *yen* for the preceding year, showing a decrease of 2,241,175 *yen*. This diminution was due to a decrease of 4,376,753 *yen* in the imports and an increase of 2,135,578 *yen* in the exports.

A large excess of imports over exports, particularly existing in Korea, was still continued in 1909.

The following table gives the general state of foreign trade for the year 1909 compared with the preceding year :—

Year	Exports	Imports	Total trade	Excess of Imports
<b>1909</b> . . . . .	16,248,888 <sup><i>yen</i></sup>	36,648,770 <sup><i>yen</i></sup>	<b>52,897,658<sup><i>yen</i></sup></b>	20,399,882 <sup><i>yen</i></sup>
<b>1908</b> . . . . .	14,113,310	41,025,523	<b>55,138,833</b>	26,912,213
Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	+ 2,135,578	— 4,376,753	— 2,241,175	— 6,512,331

The chief causes of an increase of exports for 1909 amounting to 2,135,578 *yen* are as follow :—

In the first place (1) red ginseng or medicinal ginseng was not exported in 1908, as the purchaser of the staple, a Chinese Firm, called *Tung-shun-tai*, refrained from placing the product on the market owing to dulness of price and depreciation of silver in the Chinese market, while the red ginseng produced both in 1908 and 1909 was exported altogether in 1909, the total exports amounting to 853,039 *yen*. (2) With the liberal encouragement of mining undertakings on the part of the Government, mineral products, such as coal, iron ore and graphite (even apart from gold bullion which amounted to several million *yen* a year), being steadily increased, their export in 1909 exceeded 317,852 *yen* in value against those exported in the preceding year. (3) Again, with encouragement of cotton plantation, the excess of exports of this product for 1909 against the preceding year amounted to 169,588 *yen*. (3) The marine products during 1909



were so lucrative, that the exports this year exceeded by nearly 133,000 *yen* the corresponding figure for 1908. (4) In addition, there was an export of special articles amounting to over 420,000 *yen* in value, old nickel coins and Korean *cash* being exported to Japan and Great Britain after defacement by means of melting or cutting the coins, as a result of reform of the Korean currency.

Although there was a rich crop of agricultural products for export, such as rice, beans, wheat, barley etc., the export of rice, one of the principal staples, showed a decline of over 940,000 *yen* in value, whereas the decrease in quantity amounted to less than 900 piculs. This decline was chiefly caused by the low price of rice both in Japan and Korea, especially in the former country, the main destination of Korean rice, an unusually rich harvest this year in Japan having affected the price of Korean rice. But this considerable decrease in the value of rice exported for 1909 was fortunately counter-balanced by an increase in the export of beans, wheat and other grains. Korean beans, the demand for which had of late years been very inactive in Japan an account of the abundance of Manchurian beans, began to find a market and commanded a higher price in Japan so soon as the keen competition for Manchurian beans appeared between merchants in Europe, Japan and China, when the export of this staple to Europe commenced and made steady progress, causing such a rise in price that there was much difficulty in obtaining supplies of the cereal. Korean wheat also found in 1909 a better market in Japan, as an increase of 561,448 *yen*, compared with the figure for the previous year, took place in the export of the cereal owing to the high prices then ruling in the United States, the country hitherto mainly supplying wheat and flour to Japan. A decrease of about 300,000 *yen* in the export of live-stock caused by an interruption of the trade on account of cattle disease, was almost balanced by an increased export of cow hides which were in better demand in Japan. In addition, an improvement in the coastwise navigation and highway communications facilitated the shipment of this staple.

As to the decrease of imports, amounting to 4,376,753 *yen*, in spite of the facts that the imports of *sake*, cut tobacco, house furniture and utensils, and books etc., grew *pari passu* with the growth of the Japanese residents, and that the American herring gradually found a better market in Korea with a consequent increase in the import of this staple, it was chiefly due to the following facts :—  
(I) The main imports, such as cotton-yarns, sheeting, shirtings,



Japanese cotton tissues etc., decreased by as much as about 2,000,000 *yen* on account of the diminished purchasing power of the Koreans owing to the low price of rice and other staple products. (2) A decline in importation, to the extent of 1,400,000 *yen*, occurred in rails, engines, passenger and freight cars and accessories, owing to the fact that the general construction and repair works of railways had been completed. (3) A decrease in the import of coal, amounting to 487,939 *yen*, was caused chiefly by the fact that large quantities were brought forward from the previous year by the Railway Bureau, the largest consumer in Korea. (4) A decline in kerosene oil amounting to 507,223 *yen* was also caused by large stocks remaining over from the preceding year. (5) The import of Japanese timber greatly decreased—as much as 689,635 *yen*—owing to the facts that building materials are now being supplied by the *Yalu* Forestry Undertaking Station and that the erection of private edifices temporarily diminished.

## 72. Trade According to Countries.

In the foreign trade of Korea for 1909, Japan leads all other countries as heretofore. Her share represents about 64 per cent of the total trade of 52,897,658 *yen*, or 74 per cent, of the imports, and 60 per cent of the exports. In the imports, Great Britain comes next, and represents 17.7 per cent of the total imports of 36,648,770 *yen*, China taking 12 per cent, the United States 6.5 per cent, and so on. In exports, China comes next to Japan, her share representing 14 per cent of the total 16,248,888 *yen*, and Asiatic Russia stands for 4.8 per cent. Germany sold goods to Korea amounting to 512,678 *yen* in 1909, as compared with 395,331 *yen* in the preceding year, and bought Korean products to the extent of 23,552 *yen* in 1909.

The details of the foreign trade of Korea for 1909 according to countries can be seen in the following table:—

Nationalities	1909	1908	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Percentage		
				1909	1908	
Japan . . . . .	Export	12,081,738 <sup>yen</sup>	10,963,353 <sup>yen</sup>	+ 1,118,385	74.4	77.7
	Import	21,852,245	24,040,465	— 2,188,220	59.7	58.6
Total . . . . .	33,933,983	35,003,818	— 1,069,835	64.2	63.5	



(Continued.)

China . . . . .	Export	3,203,461 <sup>yen</sup>	2,247,458 <sup>yen</sup>	+ 956,003	19.7	15.9
	Import	4,473,209	4,882,246	- 409,037	12.2	11.9
Total . . . . .		7,676,670	7,129,704	+ 546,966	14.5	12.9
Great Britain . . . . .	Export	50,126	5,746	+ 44,380	00.3	—
	Import	6,473,224	6,781,715	- 308,491	17.7	16.5
Total . . . . .		6,523,350	6,787,461	- 264,111	12.3	12.3
United States America . . . . .	Export	68,978	45,106	+ 23,872	00.4	00.3
	Import	2,396,975	4,194,529	- 1,797,554	06.5	10.2
Total . . . . .		2,465,953	4,239,635	- 1,773,682	04.7	07.7
Asiatic Russia . . . . .	Export	784,528	772,772	+ 11,756	04.8	05.5
	Import	44,404	45,234	- 830	00.1	00.1
Total . . . . .		828,932	818,006	+ 10,926	01.6	01.5
Germany . . . . .	Export	36,505	6,581	+ 29,924	00.2	00.1
	Import	512,678	395,331	+ 117,347	01.4	01.0
Total . . . . .		549,183	401,912	+ 147,271	01.0	00.7
Other countries . . . . .	Export	23,552	72,294	- 48,742	00.2	00.5
	Import	891,035	686,003	+ 205,032	02.4	01.7
Total . . . . .		914,587	758,297	+ 156,290	01.7	01.4
Grand Totals . . . . .	Export	16,248,888	14,113,310	+ 2,135,578	100.0	100.0
	Import	36,648,770	41,025,523	- 4,376,753	100.0	100.0
Total . . . . .		52,897,658	55,138,833	- 2,241,175	100.0	100.0

Reviewing the reasons of the fluctuations in the foreign trade according to countries, the exports to Japan for 1909 showed a net increase of 1,118,385 *yen*, in spite of a great decline in rice (over 860,000 *yen*) and in live-stock (over 330,000 *yen*), owing to a large increase in wheat (over 560,000 *yen*) as well as to favourable returns from beans, cottons, mineral products, cow hides, etc. On the contrary, the decrease in imports was due to a considerable falling off in cotton goods, salt, beer, telegraph and telephone materials, and timber. The improved export to China was chiefly caused by red ginseng, while the decreased import was due to declines in silk tissues, linen or hemp tissues, salt, and timber. The unprecedented export to Great Britain of over 50,126 *yen* was chiefly due to a shipment of defaced Korean coin, while the decrease in imports arose from a reduction in sheetings, shirtings, iron pipes, cigarettes, etc. Exports to the United States improved owing to an increase in gold ore, but



imports showed a falling off owing to marked decreases in kerosene oil, rails, locomotives, freight and passenger cars, wheat flour, etc. In Germany's case, an increase was shown in both exports and imports; the former owing to increased exports of gold and copper ores and graphite; the latter, to purchases of locomotives, wrought iron, paper, etc. The imports from other countries into Korea showed gradual increase year by year, while the exports of Korean Products to these countries were small, except to Asiatic Russia, Hongkong and France etc.

### 73. Trade According to Ports.

The amounts of exports and imports for 1909 according to ports compared with those for the previous year and the percentages of the total trade according to ports are shown in the following table :—

Ports	Exports		Imports		Totals		Percentages of the total Foreign Trade	
	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908	1909	1908
Chemulpo .	3,316,498	2,554,220	13,350,584	17,892,584	16,667,082	20,446,804	31.5	37.1
Fusan . .	5,155,983	4,471,349	8,307,944	9,258,086	13,463,927	13,729,435	25.5	24.9
Won-san .	1,054,669	1,002,548	2,686,691	2,884,613	3,741,360	3,887,161	07.1	07.0
Chinnampo	2,075,979	1,978,744	3,215,383	3,057,586	5,291,352	5,036,330	10.0	09.1
Seoul . .	41,762	25,296	4,902,640	3,920,490	4,944,402	3,945,786	09.4	07.1
Kun-san .	2,049,530	1,833,392	913,436	973,442	2,962,966	2,806,834	05.6	05.1
Mok-po .	1,203,188	860,732	724,440	659,102	1,927,628	1,519,834	03.6	02.8
Masam-po	142,636	250,717	355,835	385,160	498,471	635,877	00.9	01.2
Chyong-jin	16,118	2,468	1,023,843	436,289	1,039,961	438,757	02.0	00.8
Syong-jin .	268,649	325,487	331,700	371,315	603,349	696,802	01.1	01.3
Shin-wiju .	923,878	808,357	833,274	1,186,856	1,757,152	1,995,213	03.3	03.6
<b>Totals .</b>	<b>16,248,888</b>	<b>14,113,310</b>	<b>36,648,770</b>	<b>41,025,523</b>	<b>52,897,658</b>	<b>55,138,833</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Although the foreign trade in *Fusan* increased largely in recent years so that the exports at *Fusan* exceed those at *Chemulpo* since 1908, *Chemulpo* still leads compared with all other ports in 1909, as heretofore. The ports which show ten per cent exports or more for both 1908 and 1909 are *Fusan*, *Chemulpo*, *Chinnampo* and *Kunsan*, the aggregate amount of exports from these places representing more than 75 per cent of the total export trade in both 1909 and 1908. Those which have shares of more than ten per cent of imports for 1909 are *Chemulpo*, *Fusan* and *Seoul*, the later of which reaches 10 per cent of imports for the first time in 1909, its foreign



trade having lately increased with the establishment of a customs bonding-ware-house and the improvement of railway traffic. The aggregate imports at *Cheumulpo*, *Fusan* and *Seoul* cover more than 70 of the total imports alike in 1909 and in 1908. The port of *Chyong-jin*, though opened as late as 1908, advanced from the 9th rank to the 6th, so far as the import trade is concerned, in consequence of the development of the northern part of Korea.

#### 74. Specie and Bullion.

In 1909, the exports of specie and bullion amounted to 7,074,799 *yen* and the imports to 1,293,563 *yen*, showing an excess of 5,781,236 *yen* in the former. Comparison of these figures with those for the previous year is shown in the following table:—

Description	Exports			Imports		
	1909	1908	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	1909	1908	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)
Gold Coin . . .	<sup>yen</sup> 257	<sup>yen</sup> 735	— <sup>yen</sup> 478	<sup>yen</sup> 500,000	<sup>yen</sup> 858,084	— <sup>yen</sup> 358,084
Gold Bullion . .	6,112,419	4,770,491	+ 1,341,928	—	—	—
Silver Coin . .	590,602	88,730	+ 501,872	414,802	1,637,265	— 1,222,463
Silver Bullion .	256,071	156,730	+ 99,341	6,323	754,532	— 748,209
Nickel Coin . .	9,625	4,020	+ 5,605	200,610	4,119	+ 196,491
Copper Coin . .	105,703	5,075	+ 100,628	171,814	271,826	— 100,012
Copper Cash . .	122	—	+ 122	14	146	— 132
<b>Totals . . .</b>	<b>7,074,799</b>	<b>5,025,781</b>	<b>+ 2,049,018</b>	<b>1,293,563</b>	<b>3,523,972</b>	<b>— 2,230,409</b>

In the above table, the gold coin exported both in 1908 and 1909 was all Russian. The imports of gold coin amounting to 500,000 *yen* with a decrease of 356,084 *yen* as against that imported for the previous year, were Korean coins which had been minted in the Japanese Mint. A large export of gold bullion valued at 6,112,419 *yen*, showing an increase of over 1,341,928 *yen*, was due to the reopening of abandoned mines and to the discovery of new gold mines as well as to increased output in the operating mines. The increased export in silver and copper coins was caused by greater shipments of Japanese and Korean coins on account of currency reforms. The decrease of import was due to the smaller influx of reminted silver and copper currency. The silver bullion in the above table principally consisted of old Japanese *yen*-coins. The



general conditions of the movement of specie and bullion for 1909 according to countries are shown in the following table:—

Description	Exports				Imports			
	Japan	China	Other Countries	Totals	Japan	China	Other Countries	Totals
Gold . . .	6,112,479 <sup>yen</sup>	197 <sup>yen</sup>	--	6,112,676 <sup>yen</sup>	500,000 <sup>yen</sup>	--	--	500,000
Silver . .	599,279	247,394	--	846,673	409,706	11,419	--	421,125
Copper . .	115,318	132	--	115,450	371,721	703	14	372,424
<b>Totals .</b>	<b>6,827,076</b>	<b>247,723</b>	--	<b>7,074,799</b>	<b>1,281,427</b>	<b>12,122</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,293,563</b>
<b>1908 . .</b>	<b>4,917,941</b>	<b>107,840</b>	--	<b>5,025,781</b>	<b>2,763,508</b>	<b>754,392</b>	<b>6,074</b>	<b>3,523,972</b>

The movements of specie and bullion in other countries usually appear when the exchange value differs from the specie value in order to cancel the balance of the trade value. But the relation of Korea with Japan is somewhat different, as the annual exports of gold consist mostly of bullion mined in Korea from whence it is shipped to Japan, mainly for minting gold coin. The import of gold, on the other hand, consists of reshipments of the new Korean coins minted in Japan. The import and export of silver in Korea was greatly influenced by speculation inspired by fluctuations in the market price of silver in China. This was also the case with the movement of *cash*, while that of copper coins was due to reminting and to new coinage. Thus the movements of specie and bullion in Korea have little connection with the exchange value and balance of foreign trade. Yet the balance of trade partly and indirectly was influenced by the movement of specie and bullion.

As to the movement of paper money shown in the table below, about 487,000 *yen* out of 942,237 *yen* exported in 1909, consisted of convertible notes of the Bank of Japan, the remaining 455,000 *yen* being Russian *rouble* notes:—

Year	Exports	Imports
<b>1909 . . . . .</b>	942,237 <sup>yen</sup>	14,799,687 <sup>yen</sup>
<b>1908 . . . . .</b>	1,088,786	8,872,445
Increase (+) } or Decrease (-) }	-- 146,549	+ 5,927,242

The decline in export of over 146,000 *yen* as compared with the



previous year was chiefly due to smaller shipments of Japanese convertible notes to the *Tokyo* Main Office of the *Dai-ichi-Ginko* from its *Seoul* General Branch Office, where this year there was rather a shortage of the reserves for the issue of such notes. The paper money imported this year amounting to 14,799,687 *yen* consisted of convertible notes issued by the Bank of Japan and of new bank notes issued by the *Dai-ichi-Ginko* for use in Korea.

An increased import of paper money to the value of 5,927,242 *yen* was due to increased imports of new bank notes issued by the *Dai-ichi Ginko* (or later by the Bank of Korea), and of convertible notes of the Bank of Japan required as a reserve for notes issued by the Bank of Korea.

## 75. Shipping.

Although the number of vessels touching at Korean Ports during 1909 decreased by 628 in entries and by 536 in clearances as against the previous year, the aggregate tonnage increased by over 53,000, the growth being in entries and clearances alike, as shown in the appended table. This decrease in number and increase in tonnage resulted from a remarkable decrease in the movement of junks offsetting the increase of steamers.

Vessels		1909		1908		Increase (–) or Decrease (–)	
		No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons
Entered	Steamers . . . .	3,803	2,957,085	3,750	2,884,457	+ 53	+ 72,628
	Sailing Vessels .	894	36,203	828	40,421	+ 66	– 4,218
	Junks . . . . .	3,186	40,760	3,933	55,420	– 747	– 14,660
	<b>Totals . . .</b>	<b>7,883</b>	<b>3,034,048</b>	<b>8,511</b>	<b>2,980,298</b>	<b>– 628</b>	<b>– 53,750</b>
Cleared	Steamers . . . .	3,771	2,953,659	3,756	2,885,807	+ 15	+ 67,852
	Sailing Vessels .	850	35,479	746	36,553	+ 104	– 1,074
	Junks . . . . .	3,079	39,436	3,734	53,062	– 655	– 13,626
	<b>Totals . . .</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>3,028,574</b>	<b>8,236</b>	<b>2,975,422</b>	<b>– 536</b>	<b>+ 53,152</b>

## 76. Customs Administration.

As stated in the last Annual Report, the whole Peninsula, except North *Chyung-chyong* province, was divided into four jurisdictional Customs Districts. With the expansion of the Customs administra-



tion, North *Chyung-chyong* province was merged into the jurisdictional district of the *Chemulpo* Customs Office by a decree issued in July by the Finance Department. The jurisdictional district of the *Shin-wiju* Branch Customs Office being too extensive as it covered the whole of north *Pyong-an* province, it also was limited to the part of this Province north of the *Yong-chyon* District. A Detached Office of the *Chinnampo* Customs Office, established at *Pying-yang* on August 1, 1909, was charged with the business relating to import and export of goods carried by water as well as by rail. With the enforcement of free passage on goods exported or imported through *Chyon-jin* from or into the *Chientao* or *Hun-chyun* Districts of China, Customs Guard Inspecting Stations were established at *Hoi-ryöng* and *Kyong-heung* and a Detached Station at *Shin-a-san*. In addition, various reforms and improvements were made in the Customs administration, so that simplicity and celerity in dealing with imports and exports according to the Customs Bonding Warehouse system at *Nandaimon* Station in *Seoul* were secured, and the number of the Customs Inspecting Guard Launches was increased in order to control smugglers and poachers.

### 77. Free Passage at *Chyong-jin*.

The Korean Government promulgated Regulations concerning the exemption of customs duties on goods to be exported or imported through *Chyong-jin* from or into the *Chientao* or *Hoang-chyun* Districts of China, by Law No. 19 issued in May, 1909. In December, regulations relating to the treatment of goods exempted from customs duties at *Chyong-jin*, which may be exported or imported from or into the said Districts, were issued by a decree of the Finance Department. Detailed regulations for the enforcement of the above mentioned law and decree having soon been promulgated, the exemption of duties on goods exported or imported through *Chong-jin* from or into the above mentioned Districts of China was carried into operation on or after January 1, 1910.

### 78. Customs Construction Works.

The reconstruction works at customs compounds and the works for improving harbour facilities, commenced in 1906 as continuing undertakings extending over eight years, cover 12 places...10 Sea





Construction work of New Customs Compound and a Wharf for Ocean Steamers.







Ports and *Seoul*, *Pyung-yang* and *Taiku* to which three last mentioned places the customs bonding warehouse systems are to be extended. The main works are reconstruction of office buildings, official residences, warehouses, sheds and cranes, for reclamation purposes, and for the construction of break-waters, cambers, piers and other necessary facilities at the various custom houses. These reconstruction works for customs or harbour facilities in *Kunsan*, *Mokpo*, *Masampo* and *Taiku* were all completed by the end of December, 1909, the customs facilities being to the extent of about 90 per cent in *Seoul*; 80 per cent in *Shin-wiju*; 70 per cent in *Wonsan*; 60 per cent in *Fusan* and *Chemulpo*; 40 per cent in *Syong-jin* and *Chyong-jin*, and 28 per cent in *Chinnampo*, and *Pyung-yang*. The total fund appropriated for customs and harbour facilities was estimated as 4,900,830 *yen*, out of which 2,560,716 *yen* was spent up to the end of 1909. The following table shows the funds spent according to years :—

Total Amount of fund to be spent 1906-1913	Amount Spent					Remaining of estimated fund 1911-13
	1906	1907	1908	1909	Totals	
4,900,830	118,470	508,226	907,748	1,026,272	2,560,716	2,340,114

### 79. Light-House Facilities.

The light-house facilities provided during 1909 were 14 night-marks (8 light-houses, 3 lighted beacons and 3 lighted buoys), 21 day-marks (9 beacons, 7 buoys, 5 leading marks) and 4 fog signals, making 39 in the total. Those abandoned during the same year were 16 day-marks. The number of light-house facilities on Korean coasts existing at the end of December, 1909, was 143, showing an increase of 23 as against those existing at end of the preceding year. The details of light-house facilities in Korea according to coasts are shown in the following table :—

Description	No. of Light-house Facilities provided during 1909				No. of Light-house Facilities existing at the end of 1909			
	Eastern Coast	Southern Coast	Western Coast	Totals	Eastern Coast	Southern Coast	Western Coast	Totals
Light House . .	—	2	6	8	5	4	20	29
Post Light . . .	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	4



(Continued.)

Leading Light .	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lighted Beacon .	—	—	3	3	—	2	5	7
Lighted Buoy . .	—	—	3	3	—	—	6	6
Buoy . . . . .	—	—	7	7	2	4	46	52
Beacon . . . . .	—	—	9	9	—	3	10	13
Leading Mark .	—	—	5	5	—	—	19	19
Fog Horn . . . .	—	1	2	3	3	2	5	10
Fog Gun . . . . .	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
<b>Totals . . . .</b>	—	<b>3</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>143</b>
No. existing at the end of <b>1908</b> . .					12	15	93	120





Light House on Warren Island, Entrance to *Chemulpo*.



Gas Beacon in *Chinnampo* Harbour.



Lighted and Fog Signal at Bamboo Island, South-west coast.



Lighted Beacon on White Rock,  
Entrance to *Chemulpo*.



Beacon, near *Fusan*.







## XII. AGRICULTURE.

### 80. Distribution of Agricultural Tools.

With the object of improving agriculture in Korea, an Agricultural and Industrial Model Farm, a Horticultural Garden, Seedling Stations, etc., have been established since 1906. From these stations better seeds and superior seedlings and plants are being distributed. The farmers are further encouraged to correct their lack of knowledge by having distributed among them improved agricultural tools, mulberry trees, silkworm eggs, etc. The various agricultural tools or machines distributed during the year 1909, by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry and by various Seedling Stations can be seen in the following table:—

	Department of Agri, Com. & Ind.	<i>Koang-ju</i> Seedling Station	<i>Chin-ju</i> Seedling Station	<i>Han-heung</i> Seedling Station	<i>Kyong-syang</i> Seedling Station	Totals
Rice Threshing } Machines . . . . .	1,000	—	—	11	15	1,026
Winnows . . . . .	—	—	1	—	—	1
Sickles . . . . .	—	5	—	—	—	5
Improved Mattocks . .	74	—	—	—	—	74
Rope manufacturing } Machines . . . . .	19	—	—	—	—	19
Matting Machines . .	495	—	—	—	—	495
Patented Matting } Machines . . . . .	50	—	—	—	—	50
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>1,638</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,670</b>

### 81. Distribution of Seeds and Young Plants.

The distribution of better seeds and young shoots of grains, vegetables and fruits being of vital importance as a first stage in the improvement of backward agriculture, the authorities concerned are also exerting their efforts in this direction as widely as possible. The following tables show the seeds and seedlings freely distributed among farmers during the year 1909 by the Department of Agri-



culture, Commerce and Industry and by the various model stations attached to the Department :—

Description	Department of Agr. Com. and Ind.	Model farm at <i>Survon</i>	Horticultural Station	Seedling Stations	Cotton planting Stations	Totals
Volume of seeds in <i>go</i> . .	20,000	148,846	291	112,898	—	<b>282,035</b>
Weights of seeds in <i>monne</i>	—	247,119	14,500	33,765	—	<b>295,384</b>
Weights of seeds in <i>kin</i> . .	250	—	—	155	89,166	<b>89,571</b>
Volume of seeds in package	—	218	6,569	10	—	<b>6,797</b>

In the above table, while seeds distributed by the Department were chiefly of oats and clover, the Model Farm and Seedling Stations distributed seeds of various kinds of rice, wheat, beans, vegetables, sugar-beet, cane-sugar, tobacco, cotton, flax, and other industrial staples. Seeds of fruits and vegetables were chiefly distributed by the Horticultural Station; and seeds of upland cotton were exclusively distributed by the Cotton Planting Station at *Mokpo*, besides the Model Farm in *Survon*.

In addition to the distribution of seeds of various grains, fruits, vegetables, and plants of industrial staples mentioned in the above table, young plants of fruit trees, garden trees and vegetables were also distributed in 1909 by the Department and various stations as shown in the following table :—

Department of Agr. Com. and Ind.	Model Farms	Horticultural Stations	Seedling Stations	Cotton Planting Stations	Totals
1,587	26,391	18,510	120,470	5,500	<b>172,458</b>

## 82. Sericulture.

Sericulture not only proving suitable to the climatic conditions of the country, but being easily undertaken by every class of people as a collateral business, the Government is exerting its utmost efforts to encourage this industry. Liberal subsidies were given to various sericultural training associations during the year 1909 as during the previous year; and other associations also, engaging in sericul-





Sericulture conducted in the Palace.



Lady's Sericulture Association at *Yong-san*.



Sericulture conducted by a Noble Family.



Sericulture conducted by a Noble Family.









Forest of *Quercus Mongolia* for wild silk culture.



Cocoons and Moth of Tussah.







ture, received financial aid for undertaking the culture of the wild silk worm on "the *Quercus mongolia* tree" and for establishing mulberry seedling gardens and training stations for silk-spinning.

Specialists in sericulture were also distributed among the Sericultural Training Stations in orders to give all necessary instruction and guidance.

With a view to the encouragement of this industry, the Queen inspected the sericulture conducted at the Agricultural and Industrial Model Farm in *Surwon* on June 1st, 1909. On the 2nd of the same month, the Imperial Household celebrated a ceremony of harvesting cocoons which had been obtained from sericulture conducted in the Palace under the personal supervision of the Queen.

The following table shows the silk-worm eggs, young mulberry trees, silk-thread spinning machines or wheels distributed during the year 1909 by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry and by the various model stations attached to the Department.

Description	Department Agri. Com. and Ind.	Seedling Stations	Agricultural and Industrial Model Stations	Totals
Domestic silk-worm Rearing { Spring Breeding	<i>sheet</i> 1,790	<i>sheet</i> 130	<i>sheet</i> 306	<i>sheet</i> 2,226
	—	96	71	168
	Autumn Breeding	—	10	—
Totals . . . . .	1,790	238	377	2,404
Wild silk-worm Rearing { Spring Breeding	—	—	1,538	1,538
	Autumn Breeding	—	9,717	9,717
Totals . . . . .	—	—	11,255	11,255
Young Mulberry Trees . . . . .	<i>trees</i> 100,000	<i>trees</i> 272,525	<i>trees</i> 58,375	<i>trees</i> 430,900

### 83. Live-Stock.

With the object of improving the breed of cattle, the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry has continued to help the Central Agricultural Association, by giving subsidies and by furnishing improved stock as well. In 1909, two Simmenther cows and a



subsidy amounting to 3,280 *yen* were given to the Association, the subsidy to be spent for importing bulls and cows of the same kind from Japan. The Department then caused the Association, for the purpose of developing special breeds, to distribute these Simmenther cattle in *Suwon*, *Pying-yang*, *Cheumupo* and *Wiju*. Besides several Simmenther bulls and cows were imported direct by the Department in September, 1909, and were distributed in several provinces of the north and south.

A number of bulls are annually exported from the south of Korea to Japan. But most of them being inferior to those bred in the northern part of the country, 42 better specimens were selected from South *Pyong-an*, South *Ham-gyong* and *Hoang-hai* provinces, and were distributed in North and South *Kyong-sang* provinces in order to improve cattle breeding in south Korea.

Climatic conditions in Korea being not only dryer than in Japan, but also stiff grass being comparatively scarce, sheep-breeding can be successfully carried on. With a view to encouraging this industry as a collateral business for farmers, specimens of 20 *Merino* and 21 *Shropshire* sheep were imported to Korea and placed in the Agricultural and Industrial Model Farm at *Suwon*.

Pig-breeding has been hitherto conducted by Korean farmers as a collateral occupation. But the native pig being very diminutive and crude, the breeding of specimens of *Berkshire* pigs was being experimented on at the Agricultural and Industrial Model Farm and 5 of them bred at that Farm were first distributed in 1908. Thus the breeding of this class of pigs having proved satisfactory, 30 *Berkshire* pigs were again imported in 1909 by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry and distributed in several provinces.

Chicken raising in Korea being also very backward so that eggs hardly weigh one ounce, while the Model Farm has distributed better specimens since 1908, the Government granted a subsidy of 1,000 *yen* to the Central Agricultural Association in 1909 for the purpose of importing better specimens of *Nagoya Cochin* and *Plymouth Rock*; and these were to be distributed among members of the Branch Associations in various localities for mixed breeding.

The following table shows the better specimens of various livestock distributed among the people during the year 1909 by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry and the Model Farm :—



Description	Distributed by the Department	Distributed by the Model Farm	Totals
<i>Simmenthal</i> cattle . . . . .	14	—	14
Native cattle selected in North Korea .	42	—	42
<i>Berkshire</i> mixed-breed Pigs . . . . .	8	22	30
<i>Malta</i> mixed-breed goats . . . . .	—	18	18
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .	<b>64</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>104</b>
<i>Nagoya Coch</i> Chickens . . . . .	—	27	27
<i>Barred Plymouth Rock</i> Chickens . . .	—	24	24
White <i>Wyandottes</i> Chickens . . . . .	—	12	12
Other mixed-breed Chickens . . . . .	—	64	64
<i>Peking</i> ducks . . . . .	—	3	3
Selected native ducks . . . . .	—	13	13
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .	—	<b>143</b>	<b>143</b>
Eggs of <i>Nagoya Coch</i> Chickens . . .	—	100	100
Eggs of <i>Barred Plymouth rock</i> Chickens	—	93	93
Eggs of White <i>Wyandottes</i> . . . . .	—	18	18
Eggs of <i>Bufforington</i> Chickens . . .	—	11	11
Eggs of Other mixed-breed Chickens .	—	163	163
Eggs of <i>Peking</i> ducks . . . . .	—	6	6
Eggs of Selected native ducks . . . .	—	39	39
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .	—	<b>430</b>	<b>430</b>

#### 84. Cattle Plague.

Cattle plague broke out during the year 1909 in the form of rinderpest, anthrax, "food and mouth distemper," "schweine rothlauf," hog-cholera, rabies, symptomatic anthrax, etc. Rinderpest was once very prevalent in North *Ham-gyong* province and 1,155 bulls became victims. Anthrax broke out from time to time almost in every province; and fresh cases were reported especially in the *Kyong-syang Chyung-chyong*, and *Hoang-hai* provinces, resulting in the loss of 514 head. "Schweine rothlauf," which prevailed in the North *Pyong-an* province, killed 279 pigs, while hog-cholera killed 151 pigs in South *Ham-gyong* province. Rabies, symptomatic anthrax, etc., were not so prevalent as the plagues mentioned above.

Whenever an outbreak of cattle plague was reported, veterinary surgeons were despatched to the districts; and measures of prevention by isolation, slaughter or injection were enforced with the co-operation of the police authorities.



Veterinary staffs were often distributed or stationed in places where the plague was particularly prevalent. In preventing the spread of the cattle-plague and despatching veterinary surgeons 32,400 *yen* were spent during 1909 as an extraordinary outlay.

As the export of Korean cattle to Japan increases year by year, it was feared that infected bulls might be imported. Consequently, as alluded to in the last Annual Report, a quarantine station for inspecting cattle to be exported abroad was established in *Fusan* in August, 1909. Up to the end of December of the same year, 737 bulls were retained in this station and of these, 669 were released.

### 85. Cattle Slaughter.

Matters concerning cattle-plague, hitherto superintended by the Agricultural Affairs Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, were transferred to the care of the Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department in March, 1909, as they are more closely related to hygienic administration. In August, Regulations concerning Cattle Slaughter were promulgated by Law No. 24, and therewith the old Slaughter House Regulations promulgated in 1896 were annulled. By the new Regulations the slaughter of domestic animals can not be conducted in any places other than those designated, and permission has to be given by the local authority concerned. Detailed regulations concerning the inspection of slaughtered animals, inspecting commissioners, inspection fee etc, are to be determined by the local authorities concerned with the approval of the Minister of Home Affairs; the local authority can suspend the slaughter of domestic animals in case he deems it dangerous to sanitation or injurious to the public peace and interest, etc. The new regulations came into force on or after November 1.

The total number of domestic animals slaughtered during the year 1909 reached 240,473 ..... namely, 124,827 cattle, 19 horses, 934 goats, 96,574 pigs, and 18,119 dogs. As to the slaughter of dogs, the authorities concerned are now exerting their efforts to discourage it.

### 86. Suwon Model Farm.

With the extension of works undertaken by the Agricultural and Industrial Model Farm at *Suwon*, the area originally appro-





Merino Sheep breeding at *Sewan*  
Model Farm.



Wheat Cultivation at *Sewan*  
Model Farm.



Simmenthal Bull breeding.



Tobacco Cultivation.



Reaping Rice plants.



Rice Seedling Bed.



Drying of Rice plants.



Plantation of Rice Seedlings.







priated for the use of the Farm, amounting to 73,8 *cho*, was gradually increased to 149,8 *cho* at the end of 1909, including the *Yo-ki* hill and *Sye-ho* lake, both of which were appropriated for the purpose of afforestation, irrigation and fish culture. Distributions of better seeds or seedlings of grains, vegetable, or industrial plants and better specimens of live-stock raised on the Farm, being more appreciated by Koreans, are gradually increasing year by year, while visitors to the Farm for personal inspection have increased likewise.

The branch stations in *Taiku* and *Pyung-yang* respectively extended their work, increasing the extent of the land in use. On the other hand, the branch stations in *Mokpo* and *Kunsan* respectively were abolished, as Seedling Stations had been recently established in their place.

During the year, the Model Farm spent 89,015 *yen* as ordinary expenditure and 11,645 *yen* as extraordinary, thereby showing an increase of 495 *yen* in ordinary outlays as compared with the preceding year and an increase of 35,553 *yen* in the extraordinary expenditures.

## 87. Horticultural Station.

The Horticultural Station at *Tuk-son* in the suburbs of *Seoul*, having charge of experimental vegetable and fruit gardening and of the distribution of better seeds and seedlings, planted 79 kinds of European grapes, 7 kinds of American grapes, 26 of foreign fruits, 34 kinds of European or American pears, 19 kinds of Japanese pears, 3 kinds of foreign apricots, 10 kinds of native apples, 24 kinds of cherries, 5 kinds of apricot, 16 kinds of persimmons, and other fruits up to 1909 since its establishment. The station has made special experiments in the growing of foreign fruits and vegetables which could not be easily tried in Japan.

Of these, grapes being particularly fitted to the climatic and soil condition in Korea, this fruit is very seldom attacked by the diseases of blackrot or powdery-mildew. Especially the best grapes of Europe, the cultivation of which in Japan is quite hopeless, give good results in Korea. Grape planting in this country would furnish excellent material for wine manufacture in the future. Some other fruits are also yielding better results than in Japan. Cherries



and persimmons, however, cannot be raised in any other than the southern parts of the country.

In experimenting in vegetable cultivation, *daikon* (garden radish), turnips, egg-plants, pumpkins, sugar-beets, onions, celery, carrots, mongolian cabbage, water melons, cantalopes, potatoes, *taro* potatoes, sweet potatoes, and beans, have been tried, to the extent of more than 100 kinds. The results of these vegetable experiments in *Tukson* were so good that they became a feature of the vegetable markets in the city of *Seoul*. The station was visited by 1,801 Japanese and 665 Koreans during the year 1909.

### 88. Cotton Plantation.

The amount of cotton seeds of American upland species distributed by the Cotton Planting Station during the year 1909 reached 88,000 *kin*, the total area of planting being 412 *cho*, and the persons engaged 8,336. Cotton planting being conducted chiefly in the southern part of the country, the South *Ch'ol-la* province yields more than 80 per cent of the whole. But the climate having been rather unseasonable at the time of sowing, the first sprouting was not promising. The plants grew fully, however, with steady climatic conditions in August and September, so that they bloomed more fully than they had ever done since the introduction of the upland specimens. Especially the cotton plants in *Koang-ju* bore 70 to 80 capsules per plant. Thus upland cotton, without losing its peculiar features, is proving its capacity to assimilate with the climatic and soil conditions of Korea. The following table shows the progress of the cotton plantation of the American upland species made in the last three years.

Year	No. of stations	No. of places engaged in Planting	Area of Plantations	Amount of Production	No. of persons engaged on Plantations
1907 . . .	1	8	<i>cho</i> 65	<i>kin</i> 79,188	921
1908 . . .	1	13	196	141,266	4,475
1909 . . .	1	11	412	380,160	8,336





Japanese apricot experiment at Horticulture Station, four years old.



Apple experiment at Horticulture Station, five years old.



Experiment Bartlett Pear, four years old.



Japanese Pear (*Pyrus Communis*) experiment Station,



Experiment in Sauvignon blanc, four years old.



Experimental Zinfandel Grape Vines, two years old.







### 89. Seedling Stations.

With a view to improve the agricultural conditions in Korea more extensively by distributing better seed and young plants, two seedling stations were first established in 1908. These stations proving satisfactory in their results, 5 more, in different parts of country, were established in 1909, and four permanent experts hitherto attached to the stations were also increased to 21. These stations, appropriating fixed lots of land, are chiefly conducting experiments in the culture of mulberry trees, testing rice, as well as other agricultural staples and various vegetables suited to local conditions, and in distributing seeds and seedlings raised at the Stations. In addition to investigating the agricultural conditions existing in localities, the Stations are guiding farmers by giving practical instructions and important lectures upon handling improved agricultural tools, matting or other industrial training, planting mulberry trees, cultivating and utilizing waste land, preventing destructive diseases among vegetables and plants, manuring and other important matters connected with agricultural development. Fifty thousand *yen* was spent for the year 1909 by these Stations. The seeds and seedlings distributed by them can be seen in the table attached to the 81st section.

### 90. Utilization of Waste Lands.

The waste lands of this country being estimated at 1,200,000 *cho*, cover nearly 66 per cent of the total arable area. Most of the waste lands belong to the State, and in order to develop these vast tracts, the Government first promulgated a law concerning the utilization of waste land in July 1907, by which the land might be rented to any applicant, native or foreign, for utilization. During the year 1909, 646 applications were made by Japanese, Koreans and English, out of which 85 applications were approved by the Government, the total area of land affected being 4,326 *cho*. Adding this to the waste lands permitted up to the end of the preceding year since the enforcement of this law, the area at the end of December of 1909 aggregated 8,232 *cho* 7 *tan*.

In addition there are waste lands the utilization of which had



been granted prior to the enforcement of the above regulations. These leases have to be reapproved, in accordance with the present law, and an application for such approval should be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry within three months after the operation of the law. 72 applications have been received, namely, 60 from Koreans and 12 from Japanese, and their aggregate area amounts to 9,113 *cho*, out of which 2,600 *cho* were approved during 1908 and 1,014 *cho* in 1909.

The following table shows the number of applications for utilizing the waste lands of the State, received and approved during 1909 :—

Nationality	Applications for lease received		Permits approved		Applications for re-approval of lease		Permits on lease	
	No. of cases	Area	No. of cases	Area	No. of cases	Area	No. of cases	Area
Japanese . . . .	191	8,334 <sup>cho</sup>	48	2,687 <sup>cho</sup>	—	—	—	—
English . . . .	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koreans . . . .	454	18,175	37	1,639	—	—	8	1,014
<b>Totals . .</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>26,533</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>4,326</b>	—	—	<b>8</b>	<b>1,014</b>

The general state of the waste lands treated up to the end of December 1909 since the enforcement of the Utilization Law can be seen in the following table :—

Nationality	Applications for lease received		Permits Approved		Applications for re-approval of lease		Permits on lease	
	No. of cases	Area	No. of cases	Area	No. of cases	Area	No. of cases	Area
Japanese . . . .	777	60,671 <sup>cho</sup>	63	3,106 <sup>cho</sup>	12	2,171 <sup>cho</sup>	—	—
English . . . .	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Koreans . . . .	1,018	58,059	89	5,123	59	6,942	22	3,614
<b>Totals . .</b>	<b>1,796</b>	<b>118,754</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>8,232</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>9,113</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>3,614</b>

### 91. Oriental Development Company.

As the first payment of the shares owned by the Korean Government, the Company received 1,830 *cho* of paddy fields and 606 *cho* of uplands, which are located in the vicinity of *Seoul*, in the *Chai-ryong* District of the *Hoang-hai* province in the *Pying-yang*



District of *Pyong-an* province and *Chyang-uon-pu*, and in 4 Districts in South *Kyong-sang* province. The Company also bought 2,082 *cho* of paddy fields and 266 *cho* of uplands in North and South *Chyol-la* provinces, in North *Chyung-chong* province and in *Hoang-hai* province. In addition, 55,005 *cho* of paddy fields and 1,778 *cho* of uplands chosen in several provinces and designated as the remaining payments on the shares owned by the Korean Government were rented for the use of the Company so long as payments other than the first are pending.

In conducting agricultural and immigration undertakings in lands thus appropriated, several detached offices were established respectively in *Tukson* of the *Kyong-geui* province, *Sa-ri-uon* of the *Hoang-hai*, *Yong-san-po* of South *Chyol-la*, and *Masampo* of the South *Kyong-syang*. Especially an agricultural station under the direct management of the Company having been established in *Tukson*, the planting of various fruits vegetables and beans, and the distribution of seeds and young plants are to be undertaken there. The experimental cultivation of sugar beet has been commenced in fifteen places surrounding *Hoang-ju* of the *Hoang-hai* province which are best suited for such cultivation, and thus steps for sugar manufacture have been taken. With a view to commencing fishery undertaking as a collateral business the Company selected a fishing basin on the north-west coast, running 180 miles from the mouth of the *Chyöng-chyön* river to the mouth of the *Yalu* river, where no such undertaking had previously existed, and established a Marine Products Office in *Antung*.

As to furnishing to settlers, farmers and others in Korea the funds necessary for exploitation, which is one of the main businesses of the Company, Regulations were approved in May, 1909, in accordance with which the Company received 111 applications for the supply of such funds during the year. Of these, 17 were approved, their total value amounting to 221,900 *yen*, and among them 10 were from Japanese totalling 163,000 *yen* and 7 from Koreans totalling 58,900 *yen*.



## XIII. TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

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### 92. Business Corporations.

After the authorities concerned commenced to reform or readjust the chronic state existing in the realm of corporations, the Koreans, understanding better the true nature of this system, ceased to apply irresponsibly to the Government for approval of the establishment of business corporations. The number of applications for establishing corporations submitted for Government approval during 1909, was 11. Of these, two which were considered suitable were approved. During the same year one company, the existence of which was hardly maintained, was ordered to dissolve, and two corporations dissolved of their own accord.

### 93. Markets.

The number of applications concerning trading markets approved by the Authorities concerned during the year 1909 was 62 in all. Of these, 24 were applications for creating new markets, 11 for re-establishment, and 12 for alteration of locations and opening-days. The total number of markets in Korea existing at the end of 1909, was 850.

As alluded to in the last annual Report, these trading markets play an important part in the commercial life of Korea. The amount of agricultural products, clothing materials, cattle, marine products and others dealt in at these markets, reaches over 3,000,000 *yen* per month in value.

According to "the Law of Local Expense" enforced in 1909, the Local Governments were authorized to levy a tax on markets. The tax rate in *Seoul* is 175 *yen* per month in 1st class districts, 125 *yen* in 2nd class districts, 75 *yen* in 3rd class districts, 40 *yen* in 4th class districts and 30 *yen* in 5th class districts. The market tax in other places is levied on a basis of one per cent of the amount of sales.





New Market houses constructed by the *Han-syong* Bank under auspices of the Government.



New Market at *Seoul*.



Old Market at *Seoul*.







### 94. Competitive Exhibition.

As often alluded to in the previous Annual Reports, the Government has been exerting its efforts and patronage in every possible way to stimulate the improvement of agriculture and industry among the Koreans. In 1907, an exhibition was held in *Seoul*, and a so called Local Industrial Museum was established in 1908 in each province.

The first Competitive Exhibition was held in *Pyeong-yang* in April of 1909. Although the duration of the session was very brief—only one week—2,290 kinds of agricultural products and 478 kinds of forest, mineral and art products were exhibited, and the exhibition secured over 21,000 visitors.

The Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry gave the exhibition a subsidy of 310 *yen* to be spent on prizes and awards.

### 95. Industrial Encouragement.

In order to encourage native industries, the Government continues to grant subsidies to several industrial training associations and corporations, the details of which are given in the following table :—

Name of Association	Name of Province where Asso. is located	Description of Training	Amount of Subsidy	
			1909	1908
<i>Taiiku</i> Industrial Training Association	North <i>Kyōng-syang</i>	Weaving Industry . . . . .	<i>yen</i> 600	<i>yen</i> 400
<i>Chyol-ju</i> Paper Manufacturing Place .	North <i>Chyol-la</i>	Paper Manufacture . . . . .	—	450
<i>South Korea</i> Matting Manufactur- ing Company . . . . . }	<i>Taiiku</i>	Matting Industry . . . . .	1,000	250
<i>Na-ju</i> Bamboo Work Training Place .	South <i>Chyol-la</i>	Bamboo Work . . . . .	550	100
<i>Tam-yang</i> Industrial Training Place .	South <i>Chyol-la</i>	Weaving and Bamboo Work.	800	—
<i>Kong-ju</i> Weaving Training Place .	South <i>Chyol-la</i>	Weaving . . . . .	800	—
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>			<b>3,750</b>	<b>1,200</b>

In addition, 600 *yen* was given in 1909 to *Ham-gyong* province to defray the expense of buying machines for paper manufacture and weaving in order to encourage these industries in that province. In September, a Japanese technical expert having experience in paper manufacture was invited and charged to investigate paper manufacture in Korea.



### 96. Weights and Measures.

It was stated in the Last Annual Report that the weights and measures hitherto used in Korea, which were in a most crude and confused state, were brought under a more uniform system by the Law of Weights and Measures enacted in 1904. This law being not yet free from defects, was revised after careful investigation by Law No. 26 promulgated in September, 1909. In accordance with the modified law, (1) all denominations, and units of weight and measure in Korea must be similar to those indicated in the Japanese Law of Weights and Measures, provided that the denomination of *Yang* and *Chun* hitherto used in Korea be adopted for the time being. (2) The manufacture and sale of weights and measures is to belong entirely to the Korean Government, but weights and measures examined and approved by the Japanese Government may be imported to or sold in Korea by persons having the approval of the Korean Government. (3) Weights and measures manufactured by the Government may be sold on consignment by persons having proper credit and property. (4) The date of enforcement of this law shall be determined by the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry at such times as he deems proper according to districts. At the same time, an ordinance of the Residency General was issued by which the provisions of the Korean law of weights and measures was proclaimed to be applied to Japanese resident in Korea. With a view to enforce this revised law of weights and measures throughout the country within three years, the new weights and measures were employed in the city of *Seoul*, in 8 urban prefectures and in 46 local districts for the first time on November 1, 1909. Again this law was made operatives in one urban prefecture and 63 districts on January 1, 1910. The number of prefectures and districts where new weights and measures were enforced and the number of authorized consignees are shown in the following table :—

Name of Province	No. of Prefectures and Districts where new Weights and Measures are enforced	No. of authorized Consignees		Totals
		Japanese	Koreans	
<i>Seoul</i> . . . . .	Whole of the city.	3	2	5
<i>Kyong-gai</i> . . . . .	10 out of 37 districts	5	5	10
North <i>Chyung-chyong</i> . .	18 districts	5	11	16
South <i>Chyung-chyong</i> . .	9 out of 37 districts	4	9	13



(Continued)

North <i>Ch'ol-lu</i> . . . .	3 out of 28 districts	2	2	4
South <i>Ch'ol-lu</i> . . . .	5 out of 29 districts	3	3	6
North <i>Kyong-syang</i> . . .	41 districts	4	23	27
South <i>Kyong-syang</i> . . .	17 out of 29 districts	6	10	16
<i>Hoang-hai</i> . . . . .	6 out of 19 districts	6	5	11
South <i>Pyong-an</i> . . . .	2 out of 19 districts	2	2	4
North <i>Pyong-an</i> . . . .	1 out of 21 districts	1	2	3
<i>Kang-uon</i> . . . . .	—	—	—	—
South <i>Ham-gyong</i> . . .	2 out of 14 districts	—	4	4
North <i>Ham-gyong</i> . . .	4 out of 11 districts	—	2	2
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<i>Seoul</i> and 119 districts	41	80	121

### 97. Patents.

With the revision of the laws relating to patents, designs and trade-marks in Japan, the corresponding laws or regulations enforced in Korea were revised on November 1, 1909. At the same time, the Ordinance relating to the so called "Utility Model," was promulgated, and by it the system of registering a utility model was established. As to the principal points of these revisions, registration fees for trade-marks and others are generally reduced; the period of a patent right, specified as for 15 years, may be prolonged for from three to ten years under specified conditions; persons qualified to institute proceedings in law-courts about patents matters are limited to examiners of the Patent Office and the interested parties; a door is open for a person applying for further inquiry if he has still cause of complaint against a judgment concerning rights in patents, designs, trade marks or "utility models," or for an appeal against even the second judgment. Further, a design for which registration is sought may be kept secret while the registration is pending and for three years after registration. In addition, the procedure concerning temporary registration and preliminary advertisement being duly provided, industrial rights are protected more effectually.

A Patents Museum established in the compound of the Patents Office of the Residency General being opened to the general public in November, 1909, will help to stimulate industry in Korea. The visitors to the museum averaged about 300 a day.

The total numbers of applications for patent rights and registration concerning patents, designs, trade-marks, copyrights and utility models received during the year 1909 are shown in the following table according to nationalities :—



Nationalities	Patents	Designs	Trade-marks	Utility models	Copyrights	Totals
Japanese . . . . .	190	45	271	86	2	514
Koreans . . . . .	12	2	54	1	3	72
Americans . . . . .	39	—	73	2	—	114
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>730</b>

These applications were treated as follows within the same period:—

Description	Patents	Designs	Trade-marks	Utility Models	Copyrights	Totals
Approved or registered .	110	15	107	7	5	304
Rejected . . . . .	15	6	12	—	—	33
Annulled . . . . .	8	—	34	1	—	43
Pending . . . . .	108	26	185	31	—	350
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>730</b>

Among 304 cases approved or registered by or in the Bureau, 244 appertained to Japanese Applicants, 21 to Korean and 39 to American. The receipts of the Bureau from fees and other sources during the fiscal year of 1909 were as follow:—

Receipts from stamps				Cash receipts	Total
Fees for application	Fees for registration	Tax on registration	Totals		
yen 2,472	yen 8,093	yen 312	yen 11,766	yen 53	yen 11,819

On the other hand, the Bureau spent 57,210 yen as ordinary outlays, besides extraordinary expenses amounting to 5,390 yen.



## XIV. MINING, FORESTRY AND FISHING.

### 98. Permits of Mining Concessions.

The total number of applications for concessions of mining proper and placer mining submitted during 1909 was 492, in which 152 for gold mining, 128 for graphite mining, 100 for placer mining, 46 for gold and silver mining, 19 for iron mining and 14 for coal mining are the principal applications. In classifying these applications according to localities, 258 are in *Pyong-an* province; 71 in *Hamgyong* 58 in *Chyung-chyong* and so on. Classified according to nationalities, 234 were applied for by Japanese, 213 by Koreans; 31 by joint applications of Japanese and Koreans, 11 by Americans and so on.

Of these, the number of applications approved by the Government during 1909 according to nationalities are shown in the following table:—

Description	Japanese	Koreans	Japanese and Koreans	English	American	German	Italian	Totals
Mining proper . .	131	86	11	1	11	1	1	242
Placer mining . .	40	21	3	—	—	—	1	65
<b>Totals . . . .</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>307</b>

The total number of mining proper and placer-mining concessions granted by the Government since the Mining and Placer Laws came into force in September of 1906, up to the end of December, 1909, reached 575. The following table shows the details of concessions according to nationalities:—

Description	Japanese	Koreans	Joint undertakings of Japanese and Koreans	English	American	Joint undertakings of Japanese & Americans
Mining proper . . . .	282	109	15	4	13	1
Placer mining . . . .	83	36	19	1	1	—
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>



(Continued.)

Description	German	French	Joint under- takings of Japanese and Germans	Italian	Totals
Mining proper . . . . .	6	1	1	1	433
Placer mining . . . . .	—	1	—	1	142
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>575</b>

### 99. Mineral Products.

The mineral products taken out during the year 1909 reached over 1,720,000 *yen* in value, being an increase of over 650,000 *yen* compared with the preceding year, as shown in the following table :—

Description	1909		1908	
	No. of Mining Districts	Value of Products taken-out	No. of Mining Districts	Value of Products taken-out
Gold ore . . . . .	25	413,843	8	71,823
Gold and Silver ore . . . . .	7	46,282	1	4,281
Copper ore . . . . .	4	3,737	3	9,042
Graphite ore . . . . .	28	181,577	7	132,789
Iron ore . . . . .	10	328,364	6	375,093
Coal . . . . .	7	225,865	5	213,387
Silver, Copper and Lead ore . . . . .	—	—	1	730
Placer . . . . .	57	526,971	32	241,353
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1,728,279</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>1,068,505</b>

In addition to the value of the mineral products mentioned in the above table, the *Utsun* Gold Mine, conducted by an American corporation, produced gold amounting to 2,876,683 *yen* in value in 1908 and 2,868,990 *yen* in 1909.

### 100. Model Afforestation.

The places where model afforestation was conducted by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry during the year 1909, were in the vicinities of *Seoul*, *Kai-syang*, *Chyang-hwa*, *Tai-ku* and *Si-hung*. The afforestation specially carried out on mountainous slopes in the *Seoul* suburbs followed the method of planting by building typical terraces or simple terraces in addition to ordinary



planting. In other places ordinary planting was principally adopted. Sowing seeds of various trees was first resorted to in 1909 for afforestation. The following table shows the general condition of afforestation carried out respectively in 1909 and the previous year :—

Year	Total area of plantation in <i>cho</i>	Area sowed with seeds	No. of trees planted	Quantity of seeds sowed in <i>Koku</i>	Expense of afforestation
1909 . . . . .	<sup>cho</sup> 249.0	<sup>cho</sup> 57.5	759,365	19	<sup>yen</sup> 4,529
1908 . . . . .	223.7	—	979,546	—	2,788

Of plantations of various trees, red pine, black pine, alnus incana, robinia pendacia, chestnut, poplar, various oaks, etc., are the principal. Among these, robinia pendacia is most adaptable to the Korean climatic and soil conditions and the chestnut tree, poplar and alnus incana come next in order. In afforestation by sowing, seeds of oak (*quercus serrata*) were exclusively used. While 70 per cent of the young trees planted actually developed, 50 per cent of the seed sown fructified.

In the autumn of 1909, supplementary planting was carried out in the vicinities of *Seoul*, *Pying-yang*, *Taiku* and *Surwon*, where afforestation had been undertaken in previous years. The total area in which supplementary planting took place amounted to 267 *cho*, and the total number of trees thus planted reached over 237,000, in which red pine, robinia pendacia, oak, poplar, alnus incana, etc., were the principal trees. Of these, the first two are showing good results.

### 101. Seedling Beds.

As alluded to in the last Annual Report, four Afforesting Stations were established respectively in *Seoul*, *Pying-yang*, *Surwon* and *Taiku* in 1908, each station being charged with the afforestation of State lands, distribution of young trees and investigation of forestry. With the modification of the organic regulations of these Stations, two stations more were established in 1909, respectively in *Mokpo* and *Kyong-syong*. The general condition of the seedling beds where seedlings were grown for afforestation and which are attached to each Afforesting Station can be seen in the following table :—



Name of Afforesting Station.	Jurisdictional Districts of each Station	Seedling Beds	
		Area attached to each Station	No. of young trees existing in each Bed
<i>Seoul</i> Afforesting Station . .	<i>Kyong-geui</i> Pro. North <i>Han</i> river, } <i>Hoang-hai</i> and <i>Kang-uon</i> Pro. . . }	5.8	1,181,625
<i>Suwon</i> Afforesting Station . .	<i>Kyong-geui</i> Pro. South <i>Han</i> river, } South & North <i>Chyung-chyong</i> Pro. }	20.0	3,907,686
<i>Taiku</i> Afforesting Station . .	South and North <i>Kyong-syong</i> . .	8.2	1,397,332
<i>Mokpo</i> Afforesting Station . .	South and North <i>Chyol-la</i> . . . .	8.1	1,034,160
<i>Pying-yang</i> Afforesting Station	South and North <i>Pyong-an</i> . . . .	4.6	1,451,907
<i>Kyong-syong</i> Afforesting Station	South and North <i>Han-gyong</i> . . .	4.3	240,171
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .		<b>51.0</b>	<b>9,212,881</b>
<b>1908</b> . . . . .		<b>32.8</b>	<b>3,385,177</b>

The seedlings planted in these nursery beds were red and black pine, oak, chestnut, poplar, robinia pendacia etc. Young shoots and seeds raised in the seedling beds were first distributed in 1909 without charge among people interested in afforestation in order to encourage them. The total number of young shoots thus distributed reached 502,000, while the quantity of seeds amounted to 24 *koku*.

## 102. Investigation of State Forests.

With the object of protecting as well as utilizing the State forests, investigations were commenced in 1908, and the results obtained up to the end of December, 1909 are shown in the following table :—

Name of Forest investigated	Name of Province where Forests are located	Area of Forest Districts	Area in which woods are growing	Kinds of Tree	Amounts of Timber	Value of Timber
<i>In-työl</i> District . .	<i>Kang-uon</i>	718	748	Pine tree & other tree & Fir.	143,616	12,925
<i>Syö-rim</i> M't. . . .	<i>Kang-uon</i>	1,046	1,046	Pine tree and other tree	286,991	22,959
<i>O-nyöng</i> M't. . . .	North <i>Chyung-chyong</i>	47,320	21,320	Pine tree and other tree	8,676,500	1,735,300
<i>Nang-nim</i> M't. . .	North <i>Pyong-an</i>	214,000	149,800	Miscellaneous	37,587,573	2,008,387
<i>An-myön</i> Isl. . . .	South <i>Chyung-chyong</i>	6,531	4,968	Pine trees and other tree	594,492	382,258
<i>Keum-gang</i> M't. .	<i>Kang-uon</i>	29,667	18,773	Miscellaneous	12,978,370	1,297,837
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .		<b>299,312</b>	<b>196,655</b>		<b>60,287,542</b>	<b>5,459,698</b>

It was planned to commence an investigation of the principal forests owned by others than the State.



### 103. Afforestation Permits.

In accordance with the provisions of the Regulations concerning the *Bubunrin* (profit-sharing afforestation system conducted by planters using State land) which were promulgated in March, 1908, afforestation permits given to those who applied for the *Bubunrin* during 1909 are shown in the following table:—

Year	No of applications for <i>Bubunrin</i> Afforestation		No. of Permits given for <i>Bubunrin</i> Afforestation		Area granted for <i>Bubunrin</i> Afforestation	No. of trees Planted in <i>Bubunrin</i> Afforestation
	Japanese	Koreans	Japanese	Koreans		
1909 . . . . .	34	182	11	9	6,908 <sup>cho</sup>	24,533,948
1908 . . . . .	87	77	—	—	—	—

The principal trees planted in the *Bubunrin* forests are red pine, larch, alnus incana, various oaks, chestnut tree, cedar (*cryptomeria Japonica*), etc.

According to the Detailed Regulations for Enforcement of the Forestry Law, promulgated in April of 1908, the leases of State lands granted for afforestation by the end of December 1909 are shown in the following table:—

Year	No. of Applications for leases of State Lands				No. of Permits granted			Area leased
	Japanese	Koreans	American	Total	Japanese	Koreans	Total	
1909 . . . . .	50	92	1	143	3	6	9	189 <sup>cho</sup>
1908 . . . . .	26	81	—	107	19	3	22	127
Total . . .	76	173	1	250	22	9	31	316

While the State lands leased during 1908 were principally used for afforestation, wild silk-worm culture, water reservoirs etc., those leased during 1909 were mainly used for planting fruit trees and other purpose.

### 104. Enforcement of New Fishery Law.

As referred to in the last Annual Reports, the fishing interest of Japanese and Koreans in the territorial waters of both Japan



and Korea lately became "so intimate that a treaty containing general provisions applicable in common to Japanese and Korean fishermen at large" was concluded on November 13, 1908. Soon afterwards, the Fishery Law and Detailed Regulations for its Enforcement were promulgated by the Korean Government and came into force on or after April 1, 1909. The Law relating to Fishing Tax and its Detailed Regulations were also promulgated in March, by which the Regulations for Marine Products, enacted in 1906, were replaced. All the above-mentioned laws and regulations being also applicable to Japanese, fishing rights in Korea may be given to Koreans and Japanese alike by concession or permit of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, or by license issued by a District Magistrate, or by a Resident in the case of Japanese subjects. The granting of a permit in certain other cases also being entrusted to the Resident, the Residencies became much concerned with fishery matters in Korea. Hence a specialist on fishery matters was attached to each Japanese Residency in *Fusan*, *Chinnampo*, *Sin-wiju*, *Chyong-jin* and *Syong-jin*, and was charged with business relating to fishing matters. This specialist also gives advice and instruction to fishermen, Japanese and Koreans, for their improvement, at the request of the Fishery Association and its branches.

### 105. Fishery Permits.

Since fishery undertakings, involving a concession in certain specified places, require careful investigation, a Fishery Investigation Committee was created in the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry. When a concession is to be given, one of the authorities concerned is despatched for personal inspection to the place of the concession and a decision is arrived at after the application has been examined and approved by the committee. The following table shows the number of applications for fishery concessions, and the number of permits or licenses issued and approved by the Government since the enforcement of the Fishery Law up to the end of December 1909 :—



Description	No. of Applications received				No. of Applications approved			
	Japanese	Koreans	Joint Application of Japanese and Koreans	Totals	Japanese	Koreans	Joint Application of Japanese and Koreans	Totals
Fishery Concession	3,268	2,310	433	6,011	49	34	82	165
Fishery Permit . .	568	73	2	641	540	60	2	602
Fishery License .	2,272	5,342	—	7,614	2,272	5,342	—	7,614
<b>Totals . . . .</b>	<b>6,108</b>	<b>7,725</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>14,268</b>	<b>2,861</b>	<b>5,436</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>8,381</b>

As to the *O-kwi* fishing preserves, belonging to the Imperial Household, they have been transferred to the State, as explained in the last Annual Report. A concession, permit, or license to fish in these preserves may be granted in accordance with present fishing laws and regulations.

#### 106. Control of Poachers.

Hundreds of Chinese poachers have hitherto appeared in Korean territorial waters along the sea-coast of the North and South *Pyong-an* provinces. As alluded to in the last Annual Report, "the Residency General once intimated to the Chinese Government through the Chinese Consulate General in *Seoul* willingness to negotiate for recognition of Chinese fishing rights in Korea on condition of reciprocal recognition of the fishing rights of Koreans and Japanese in Chinese waters. This proposition being declined by the Chinese Government, the Residency General was compelled to adopt measures for suppressing Chinese poachers," especially after the enforcement of the fishery laws and regulations. The duty of controlling Chinese poachers being principally entrusted to the Customs Bureau by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, 6 steam-launches beside customs guard-boats were distributed at important places along the sea coast of *Pyong-an* province and *Hoang-hai* province. Residencies and provincial Governments in these provinces also co-operated in suppressing Chinese poachers. As a result of the above mentioned measures steadily carried out, the number of Chinese poachers appearing in Korean waters did not reach more than 400 boats during the year 1909, a marked decrease of 300 as against the preceding year.



### 107. Improvement of Fishing Boats, Tools, etc.

The activity of native fishers has been hitherto limited to inland waters or sea-boards. A few engage in fishing in the open sea. But shipwrecks often take place on account of the crude construction of the fishing boats. Moreover, the fishing is in its infancy, so that the annual income of a native fisher hardly reaches 50 *yen* on the average while a Japanese fisher obtains 200 *yen*. With a view to encouraging Koreans to engage in open-sea fishing as well as for the purpose of improving their fishing tools, the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry caused, in 1909, the Fishery Association to distribute or lend various Japanese new fashioned nets and other fishing tools among Korean fishers by giving the associations a special subsidy of 5,000 *yen*. Specialists attached to the Association were often despatched to native fishery quarters in order to give Korean fishers personal instructions and advice as to improving their backward methods. The general conditions of fisheries carried on by Koreans at the end of December, 1909, compared with the previous year, are shown in the following table:—

Year	No. of boats engaging in Fishery	No. of Fishermen	Amount of Marine Products in Value	Income per Fisherman, average
1909 . . . . .	12,567	75,063	3,690,300 <sup>yen</sup>	49.163 <sup>yen</sup>
1908 . . . . .	12,411	68,520	3,139,100	45.813
Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	+ 156	+ 6,543	+ 551,200	+ 3.350

As shown in the above table, a marked increase in marine products took place in 1909. This, however, was due to the addition of the marine products obtained without using boats, whereas the value of such products was omitted in the previous year, and to the fact that marine products were comparatively lucrative in 1909 in Korea.

The appended table is self explanatory of the general conditions of the Japanese fishermen engaged in Korean waters:—



Year	No. of boats engaging in Fishery	No. of Japanese Fishermen	Marine Products in Value	Amount of Products obtained per fisherman, Average
1897 . . . . .	1,200	5,691	960,000 <sup>yen</sup>	169 <sup>yen</sup>
1902 . . . . .	1,394	6 121	1,142,200	187
1907 . . . . .	3,233	14,182	3,739,250	264
1908 . . . . .	3,899	16,644	3,418,850	205
1909 . . . . .	3,755	15,749	3,076,800	195

In the above table the amounts of marine products after 1908 do not include whales obtained in Korean waters.

### 108. Fishery Association.

Taking into consideration the fishery conditions and the intimate relations between Japanese and Korean fishermen effected by the enforcement of the Fishery Laws, the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry increased the subsidy given to the *Suisan-kumiai* (Fishery Products Association) to the amount of 15,000 *yen* in 1909, as against 5,000 *yen* given in the previous year. At the same time the Department caused the Association to supervise and protect the interests of Japanese and Korean fishermen and to take the necessary measures for improving fishery methods and promoting intimacy and harmony between Japanese and Koreans. Acting upon the suggestion of the Department, the Association established Branches in *Chyong-jin* and *Syong-jin* ports, respectively, and 8 Detached Offices in fishing villages at important places. Specialists attached to these Branches and Detached Offices personally participate in giving to fishermen, especially Koreans, proper guidance and encouragement in fishery, and help them to submit petitions or other documents to the Authorities ; to arbitrate disputes among themselves ; to facilitate provision of the necessary accommodation and to help in case of shipwreck or sick or wounded fishermen and so on. In addition to 6 inspecting boats attached to the Association, 3 more were newly built on the expansion of the business of the Association. As already stated, the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry also gave the Association a subsidy of 5,000 *yen* besides the above-mentioned subsidy, the Department causing the Association to participate in improving Korea fisheries and in distributing improved fishing tools. In addition the Association received 20,000 *yen* in 1908, as annual subsidy from the Residency General, and 25,000 *yen* in 1909.



## **XV. SANITATION.**

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### **109. Hygienic Administration.**

The hygienic administration in Korea was principally conducted by the Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department and the Provincial Governments, including Police Stations. Yet at times when epidemic diseases prevailed, the gendarmery and the army often co-operated with the administrative authorities for stamping out disease. In 1909, the authorities concerned paid special attention to epidemic diseases, studying preventive measures even prior to the outbreak of an epidemic. Measures for checking the degenerate habits of opium smoking and indiscriminate morphine injection were also effectively carried out in 1909 as in the previous year. The work of investigation concerning physicians, private hospitals, pharmacists, midwives, nurses, druggists and medicine peddlers, being also continued, the proper control and supervision of their indiscriminate or injurious practices were not neglected.

### **110. Epidemic Diseases.**

The total number of epidemic cases reported during 1909, was 7,880 of which 2,729 proved fatal. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase of 4,666 in the cases reported and of 1,831 in the number of deaths. These considerable differences may not represent the actual cases in corresponding years, as the Koreans are still influenced by a habitual disposition to conceal disease, but the increase of cases reported during 1909 was due partly, to efficiency in the investigation of epidemic diseases with the gradual progress of sanitary administration. The police force, employed mainly for pacifying insurgents during 1908, became better able to participate in sanitary administration in 1909 when the insurgents comparatively decreased. Furthermore, the police organization being readjusted, the police authorities were better able to carry out effective investigation into epidemic diseases. The following table shows the general condition of epidemic diseases in 1909 compared with the previous year :—



Year	Cholera		Typhoid Fever		Dysentery		Diphtheria
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients
<b>1909</b> { Japanese . .	181	109	350	80	331	71	52
	Koreans . .	1,594	1,262	343	74	424	83
<b>Totals . . . .</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>74</b>
<b>1908</b> { Japanese . .	52	34	492	118	174	47	33
	Koreans . .	58	47	310	112	220	37
<b>Totals . . . .</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>40</b>

(Continued.)

Year	Diphtheria	Small Pox		Scarlet Fever		Totals	
	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths
<b>1909</b> { Japanese . .	17	281	101	27	13	1,222	391
	Koreans . .	5	4,280	902	15	7	6,658
<b>Totals . . . .</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4,541</b>	<b>1,003</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>7,880</b>	<b>2,729</b>
<b>1908</b> { Japanese . .	13	410	101	3	1	1,164	314
	Koreans . .	2	1,443	377	12	9	2,050
<b>Totals . . . .</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>898</b>

Of these epidemic diseases, cholera and pest in Korea as in Japan were often brought from China by communication. When a few cases of pest broke out in *Shimonoseki*, in July, 1909, the disease having been undoubtedly brought from China, the authorities concerned immediately caused the police stations in *Fusan*, *Chemulpo* and other ports to provide preventive measures against the spread of this dreadful infectious disease which might be brought into these ports by means of foreign trade with China, and the police stations encouraged the inhabitants to catch rats, which often become means of communicating the disease, by purchasing the rodents. Thus 13,463 rats were bought by the Police Stations in 93 days up to October 5th, 1909. Of these, 60 dead rats were subjected to careful examination. Fortunately no pest germ being found in them, preventive measures against pest were abandoned by October 6th.

As to the cholera in Korea, it generally breaks out in September, but as it often commences in the early part of summer, the Home Department issued instructions to the local authorities with regard to preventive measures by way of precaution even prior to the outbreak of cholera, as early as June 11, 1909. When an outbreak of cholera



in *Antung*, China, was reported in the middle of August, the necessary warning was sent out to all parts of the country, especially to *Wi-ju*, *Shin-wiju*, and *Yangam-po*, as these places have close communications with China and as this infectious disease had been brought from China in 1907, when about 100 cases occurred. Particularly inspection by visiting each house in north-western Korea along the *Yalu* river being carried out by the police, 4 cases were founded in an island in the vicinity of *Shin-wiju*, 6 cases in *Yangam-po* and 1 case in *Wiju*. As the malady showed a tendency to spread, strict inspection of trains and ships was commenced, and the importation of fish, meat, vegetables, fruits and other matters which often become mediums of infection from China, was prohibited. Fishing and swimming in the *Yalu* river were strictly forbidden. In addition, disinfecting and other exterminating measures were promptly taken at the points where a case occurred. All these preventive and exterminating measures being rigorously carried out by the police and gendarmery with the co-operation of the customs authorities, the plague, which at one time had a tendency to prevail in the districts of *Wi-ju* and *Yangam-po* along the *Yalu* river, was finally stamped out by the 1st of October, there having been only 219 patients and 147 deaths.

In *Seoul* and *Chemulpo*, several cases of cholera appeared first in the early part of September. The germs were considered to have been brought from *Chefoo*, China, by a junk engaging in smuggling, and although the authorities concerned exerted their utmost energy for the prevention and extermination of the plague, it spread so that 107 cases were found in a single day on September 24. The entire police force of the Metropolitan Police Board of *Seoul* were called out and charged to attend to disinfecting and exterminating work day and night. Yet there being little or practically no hope of checking the epidemic, 50 more policemen were temporarily summoned from the provinces. The city of *Seoul*, the capital of Korea, being not only thickly populated but also the seat of the Court, the Residency General and other important Government Offices being located there, the authorities concerned recognized the vital necessity of expanding the organization of plague prevention with the object of stamping out the malady. Consequently a Temporary Plague Prevention Staff was established on September 24, as a result of conferences held between the Residency General and the Korean Government. The Vice-Minister of the Home Department was appointed to the Presidency of the



Staff, and the Surgeon Inspector Major-General, the Resident of *Seoul* and the Director of the Police Bureau were made Vice Presidents; while a committee was composed of the President of the *Tai han* Hospital, the Commander of the Gendarmery, the *Seoul* Prefect, the Mayor of the Japanese Settlement Municipality, the Chief Pharmacist and several other authorities, the Police Inspector General of the *Seoul* Metropolitan Police Board acting as chief of the executive committee. In addition, 8 inspecting committee-men and 13 clerks were attached to the Staff. When the first meeting of the committee was held the next day, it was decided to prohibit the use of well-water by the people of *Seoul* and to purchase the water from the *Seoul* Water Works (a British Syndicate). From the 26th, the free supply of water from the water works for those who were prohibited from using well water was commenced. After several conferences, the committee drew up 22 rules concerning the prevention and extermination of the plague, of which the principal provisions were as follow :—

1. To prohibit the washing of vegetables, other food stuffs, dishes or other things used for meals, in the water of the river, brooks or streams.
2. To encourage measures against flies and mosquitos.
3. To keep food covered against flies.
4. To close schools, theatres and other public places for the time-being.
5. To extend the isolation wards as far as possible.
6. To maintain uniformity of organizations for conducting medical inspection, disinfection and transportation of patients and corpses.
7. To inspect and protect water works.
8. To encourage and supervise Private Prevention Associations.

These decisions were executed by the Police Inspector General of the Metropolitan Police Board acting as chief of the Executive Committee.

Although the authorities concerned encountered much difficulty in exterminating the plague, owing to the ignorance and prejudice of the people and their disposition to conceal disease, the malady was finally stamped out by October 13, in *Seoul* as well as in *Chemulpo*, thanks to the strict and energetic measures officially taken. The number of patients reached 1,387 and that of deaths, 1,081.



Cholera broke out also in *Kai-song*, *Hai-ju*, *Yang-ju*, *Hong-ju* and *Tyong-ju*. But preventive and exterminating measures being promptly enforced, the plague did not spread so violently. The total number of cases reported throughout the country was 1,775, of which 1,371 ended fatally.

For preventive measures against Cholera, 48,730 *yen* was spent by the Korean Government, 13,000 *yen* by the Residency General and over 10,000 *yen* by the *Seoul* Sanitary Association.

### 111. Vaccination.

Of various sanitary provisions in Korea, vaccination being the most important, the authorities concerned and the police stations in their jurisdictional districts caused the Officially Recognized Vaccinators and the non-commissioned official doctors attached to the important Police Stations to enforce vaccination as far as possible in the spring of 1909. At the same time, over one thousand vaccinators of inferior ability and immoral character were dismissed and some capable vaccinators were newly appointed. As referred to in the last Annual Report, Korean females being still swayed by a prejudice against a male vaccinator, the Sanitary Bureau had to train female vaccinators, so that Korean girls and women will henceforth be vaccinated by operators of the same sex. In 1909, 25 female operators were first appointed to be Officially Recognized Vaccinators. Of them 21 are Japanese and 4 Koreans. Ever since, there has been a marked increase in the number of females applying for vaccination. The total number of the Officially Recognized Vaccinators, including female operators, reached 686 at the end of 1909, a decrease of 952 as compared with the figure at the end of the previous year, while the total number of vaccinations amounted to 680,235, an increase of 135,648 compared with the previous year. The following table shows statistics of vaccination according to provinces :—

Names of Provinces and Cities	1909				1908	
	No. of persons Vaccinated	Vaccinators			No. of persons Vaccinated	No. of Vacci- nators
		Male	Female	Totals		
<i>Seoul</i> . . . . .	65,830	—	4	4	84,320	10
<i>Kyong-geui</i> . . . . .	80,560	101	4	105	60,715	319
North <i>Chyung-chyong</i> .	13,800	33	—	33	20,950	97
South <i>Chyung-chyong</i> .	39,750	67	1	68	44,490	152



(Continued)

North <i>Kyong-syang</i> . .	96,970	101	—	<b>101</b>	16,150	77
South <i>Kyong-syang</i> . .	103,800	61	6	<b>67</b>	70,760	127
North <i>Chyol-la</i> . . . .	39,600	32	—	<b>32</b>	56,000	73
South <i>Chyol-la</i> . . . .	42,125	36	1	<b>37</b>	28,850	125
<i>Kang-uon</i> . . . . .	43,500	56	1	<b>57</b>	15,500	72
North <i>Ham-gyong</i> . .	23,300	20	2	<b>22</b>	11,700	142
South <i>Ham-gyong</i> . .	18,750	24	2	<b>26</b>	20,945	116
North <i>Pyong-an</i> . . .	28,700	47	1	<b>48</b>	28,180	95
South <i>Pyong-an</i> . . .	30,550	48	2	<b>50</b>	54,350	87
<i>Hoang-hai</i> . . . . .	52,000	34	1	<b>35</b>	31,685	124
<i>Chientao</i> . . . . .	1,000	—	—	<b>1</b>	—	22
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>680,235</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>544,595</b>	<b>1,638</b>

The manufacture of vaccine, conducted since 1907 by the Experimental Section of the *Tai-han* Hospital, was transferred to the Sanitary Bureau of the Home Department in February, 1909. The amount of vaccine manufactured in the year was 150,842 *tubes*, an increase of 38,076 compared with the previous year. Under a decree issued by the Home Department in April, regulations concerning the sale of vaccine were promulgated with a view to encouraging vaccination by distributing vaccine at cost price or with a reduction. According to these Regulations, the cost of one *tube* of vaccine, which is sufficient for five persons, is fixed at 5 *sen*, including the expense of postage. It is furnished for government offices, hospitals or other associations at half cost, and two per cent reduction is made for pharmacists and druggists, provided they do not sell a *tube* for more than 5 *sen* to the public.

## 112. The *Seoul* Sanitary Association.

The work of the Association in cleaning the city, both inside and outside the walls, is gradually producing better results. Especially when the cholera was raging in *Seoul* in the Autumn of 1909, the things accomplished by this Association were by no means small.

The total number of day employees devoted to removing dirt and garbage, and cleaning ditches reached 216,918 during 1909; the total number of Korean houses visited by the employees of the Association during the same year was over 38,794, while the Japanese houses were over 10,100; and the total length of ditches



cleaned amounted to over 1,082,000 *kcn*. The following table shows the work done by the Association in 1908 and 1909 respectively :—

Year	No. of Homes visited by employees of the Association during the year		Length of Ditches cleaned in <i>kcn</i>	No. of day Employees
	Japanese	Korean		
1909 . . . . .	10,148	38,794	1,082,646	216,918
1908 . . . . .	5,322	29,704	120,354	50,769

According to the accounts of the Association, the total expense incurred during 1909 reached 162,288 *yen*, including about 10,000 *yen* which was paid out as extraordinary outlay during the time when cholera prevailed in *Seoul*. As for income, a sum of over 251,000 *yen* was appropriated. 93,800 *yen* was derived from fees collected from Koreans at 2 *sen* per person per month and from Japanese and other nationals at 8 *sen* per person per month; 130,000 *yen* was defrayed by the Korean Government as a subsidy to the Association; and over 3,800 *yen* accrued from the sale of manure and from other sources. The accounts of the Association for 1909 compared with the previous year are shown in the following table :—

Year	Expenses of Association	Income					Totals
		Fees	Miscellaneous income	Government aid	Amount transferred from the account of previous year	Funds	
1909 . .	162,288	93,862	3,844	130,000	23,668	—	251,374 <sup><i>yen</i></sup>
1908 . .	95,245	20,998	915	67,000	—	30,000	118,913

### 113. *Tai-han* Hospital.

As for the work done by this Government Hospital during 1909, the Hospital treated 25,418 in-patients and 80,898 out-patients counted by day, making a total of 106,316, among whom those who received dispensary treatment were 31,174 Koreans and 582 Japanese as well as other foreign nationals.

The following table gives other details as to the hospital :—





A public water closet built in *Seoul* in the course of Sanitary reforms.



Removing dirt and garbage conducted by the *Seoul* Sanitary Association.



Removing dirt and garbage by waggons conducted by the *Seoul* Sanitary Association.



A public water closet in *Seoul*.







Year (Nationality)	Number of Medical Staff			Number of Patients					
	Doctor	Nurse	Pharmacists	In-Patients		Out-Patients		Totals	
				Actual number	No. of days treatment	Actual number	No. of days treatment	Actual number	No. of days treatment
<b>1909</b> { Japanese	17	44	5	699	17,214	8,412	42,054	9,111	<b>59,268</b>
	3	6	2	208	8,204	6,474	38,844	6,682	<b>47,048</b>
<b>Totals .</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>25,418</b>	<b>14,886</b>	<b>80,898</b>	<b>15,793</b>	<b>103,316</b>
<b>1908</b> { Japanese	10	35	6	428	5,681	5,253	35,401	5,681	<b>41,082</b>
	3	3	4	159	5,072	4,913	30,052	5,072	<b>35,124</b>
<b>Totals .</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>10,753</b>	<b>10,166</b>	<b>65,453</b>	<b>10,753</b>	<b>76,206</b>

The *Tai-han* Hospital spent over 188,700 *yen* in 1909 for its maintenance, showing an increase of 35,900 *yen* over the previous year, and received more than 71,900 *yen* for medical services in the same year, showing an increase of 44,500 *yen*.

The medical school attached to this Hospital spent 10,200 *yen* in 1909, showing an increase of 2,380 *yen* against the preceding year. In 1909, 50 students were admitted to enter the school and there were no graduates in the year.

#### 114. Charity Hospital.

The *Tai-han* Hospital was established in 1907 in *Seoul* as a model hospital on a large scale and partly to engage in dispensary work for the poor. No charity hospital having yet been established elsewhere by the Government or any public corporation, poor people in the country districts had little or no opportunity of receiving dispensary treatment. Pressed by the necessity of providing such institutions in the provinces, organic regulations concerning charity hospitals were promulgated by Imperial Edict issued in August, 1909, whereby three charity hospitals were to be established respectively in *Chyon-ju* of North *Chyol-la* province, *Chyong-ju* of North *Chyung-chyong*, and *Ham-heung* of South *Ham-gyong*. To each hospital, two doctors, an assistant, a pharmacist and two or three clerks are to be attached. Although two hospitals were opened as late as 10th December, they soon obtained popularity so that one hospital received over one hundred dispensary patients on its busiest day and some patients came to the hospitals even from districts as remote as 10 *ri*. The work done by the two hospitals



during the portion of the year since their establishment (22 days) can be seen in the following table:—

Name of Charity Hospital	Actual Number of Patients			Total number of days' treatment		
	Japanese	Korean	Totals	Japanese	Korean	Totals
<i>Chyongju</i> Hospital . . .	95	342	437	513	1,023	1,536
<i>Chyongju</i> Hospital . . .	57	264	321	268	1,178	1,446
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>758</b>	<b>781</b>	<b>2,201</b>	<b>2,982</b>

### 115. Medical Practice.

There are numerous native physicians who know nothing beyond old Chinese methods, and who use ginseng principally as well as other dried roots of plants. Physicians of this kind are estimated at over 2,500. The establishment of the medical school attached to the *Tai-han* Hospital is simply a measure to train competent Korean physicians. In 1909, government certificates for the practice of medicine were given to 14 graduates of this school. As stated in the last Annual Report, a certificate of official recognition for the practice of medicine was first given in July, 1908, to 7 graduates of a private medical school maintained by the Severance Hospital in *Seoul*, after testing their qualifications and inspecting the work done in the School and Hospital. As to the control of native physicians practising the Chinese method of medicine, the matter is now in course of investigation. A Japanese desiring to practice medicine in Korea must have qualifications according to the provisions of Japanese law and must obtain the approval of the Resident. The following table shows the number of hospitals, physicians, pharmacists, midwives, nurses, etc., existing at the end of December, 1909.

Year	Hospital			Phy- sicians	Pharma- cists	Mid- wives	Nurses	Drug- gists	No. of popula- tion per doctor
	Public	Private	Total						
<b>1909 . .</b>	18	131	149	2,489	218	187	138	3,840	3,481





A Charity Hospital at *Pying-yang*.



The *Tai-han* Hospital.



Medical treatment of the poor in the  
Charity Hospital.



Surgical operation in the *Tai-han*  
Hospital.



A Charity Hospital in North *Chyo/-la*  
Province.



A Medical School attached to the  
*Tai-han* Hospital.







### 116. Water Works.

The construction of water works in Korea where the general knowledge of the people is still backward in sanitary matters, is very important. Urged especially by the necessity of supplying clean water in sea ports and in a places thickly populated, the Korean Government, the Japanese Settlement Municipalities and others commenced to build water works since 1906. The construction of the *Seoul* Water-works, conducted by a British Syndicate, was completed by August, 1908, while similar undertakings in *Chemulpo*, *Fusan*, *Mokpo* and *Pying-yang* by the Government and Japanese Municipalities were all completed by the end of 1910, and the supply of water at these places was commenced in the same year. The subjoined table shows further particulars of waterworks in Korea as they existed at the end of December, 1909 :—

Names of Places	Plant	Capacity of water supply per person	No of Population supplied with water	Cost of construction	Time when construction was commenced	Time when construction was completed	Name of Constructor
<i>Chemulpo</i> . .	Pumping system	4 0	70,000	2 419,839	Nov., 1906	Dec., 1910	Korean Government
<i>Pying-yang</i> .	Pumping system	4 0	60,000	1,300,000	Apr., 1907	July, 1910	Korean Government
<i>Fusan</i> . . . .	Gravitation system	3 0	55,000	1,170,000	Apr., 1907	Sep., 1910	Government and Japanese Municipality
<i>Mokpo</i> . . . .	Gravitation system	3 0	5,000	150,000	Apr. 1908	June, 1910	Japanese Municipality
<i>Seoul</i> . . . .	Pumping system	1 5	234,000	—	Apr., 1906	Aug., 1908	British Syndicate



## XVI. EDUCATION.

### 117. Educational Reforms.

With regard to educational reforms in Korea since 1906, modern Common Schools, in accordance with the advice of the Resident General, were established in important places throughout the country as models by the Government; and a Normal School, a High School and a Foreign Language School poorly conducted, were re-organised after a better system. The second stage of the educational reforms was commenced in 1908 with the supervision and control of numerous private schools and of text books of a seditious nature indiscriminately used by private schools. In order to encourage female education, a Girls High School was established by the Government to serve as a model, and a system of separate classes for girls was also provided in Common Schools without radically introducing co-education which is contrary to popular prejudices. In 1909, reform measures entered the third stage, being directed towards encouraging and stimulating industrial and technical ideas in order to meet the existing condition of the country. This was effected by promulgating Regulations concerning Industrial Schools and by increasing the curriculum of agriculture, commerce and industry in the Normal School, High School and Common Schools.

The number of students and teachers in the schools maintained or appointed by the Government, as they existed at the end of December, 1909, compared with the previous year can be seen in the following table :—

Description	No. of schools	No. of Teachers				No. of Students		
		Japanese	Koreans	For- eigners	Totals	Male	Female	Totals
No. of Government Schools of advanced grade . .	9	49	70	4	123	1,246	151	1,397
No. of Common Schools maintained or appointed by Government . .	125	114	442	—	556	14,199	660	14,859
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>15,445</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>16,256</b>
<b>1908 . . . . .</b>	106	97	357	4	458	11,705	281	11,986



### 118. Common Schools.

Regulations concerning Common Schools and their Detailed Rules were modified in April, 1909. Thenceforth the Schools were authorized to collect a tuition fee of the lowest amount; the fixed number of students in a class was increased from 50 to 60, and the supervision of text-books was strictly enforced. Lessons concerning industry in the supplementary course of common schools were also made compulsory, and lessons relating to agriculture and commerce might be added to the curriculums according to local conditions. With the encouragement of industrial education in the common schools, graduates of the Industrial Training School and the Agricultural Dendrological School were distributed among them as instructors.

The public common schools established directly by the Educational Department or by Provincial Governments are gradually obtaining better results as model schools for the country. People appreciating the work done by these schools, the entrance of students is increasing year by year. But the financial sources being limited, no public school was established in 1909, except one in *Fusan*. However, the Government commenced to appoint Private Schools, selecting them from among those located in places convenient for communications and maintaining proper organization and equipments according to the provisions of the Regulations concerning Common School. Thus 31 schools were appointed, to each of which a competent Japanese teacher and a Korean instructor holding a "common school teacher's certificate" are attached; and these schools are expected to serve as models like the public common schools.

As to female education, since the establishment of separate classes exclusively for girls in the principal common schools, their attendance showed an increase. The schools maintaining separate classes for girls were seven in all, their localities being *Seoul*, *Pyingyang*, *Kai-syong*, *Mokpo*, *Chyong-jyu*, *Masampo*, and *Kang-hoa*, as they existed at the end of December, 1909. The general condition of the Common Schools at the end of December, 1909, is shown in the following table :—



Description	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers			No. of Students		
		Japanese	Koreans	Totals	Male	Female	Totals
Schools maintained by the Educational Department.	9	11	46	57	1,859	61	1,920
Schools maintained by Provincial Governments with subsidy from Central Treasury . . . . .	51	64	227	291	7,936	451	8,387
Public Common Schools established under the Old Regulations . . . . .	34	6	81	87	2,229	19	2,248
Appointed Private Common Schools receiving Government subsidy . . . . .	31	33	88	121	2,175	129	2,304
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>14,199</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>14,859</b>
<b>1908 . . . . .</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>359</b>	<b>10,534</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>10,727</b>

Regarding the common school expenses, 165,400 *yen* was estimated in the budget for 1909—31,100 *yen* for the ordinary expenses of Common Schools maintained by the Educational Department; 130,000 *yen* for subsidies given to the other Public Common Schools maintained by the Provincial Government; 5,400 *yen* for subsidies given to Public Common Schools established under the old regulations; and 30,000 *yen* for subsidies given to Private Common Schools especially appointed by the Government.

### 119. Normal Schools.

With the encouragement of industrial education in the common schools, the Regulations of the Normal School were modified in April, 1909, by which manual training became a compulsory curriculum and a lesson on agriculture or commerce might be added to the curriculums with the approval of the Minister of Education. The fixed number of students in a class was also increased to 50 from 40.

The *Seoul* Normal School, the only school of its kind in Korea, had no graduates in the main course in 1909, but there were 29 from the Short-Term Course and 31 from the Temporary Lecture Course. All the graduates from these two courses were appointed assistant teachers in the common schools.

Interest in education being gradually stimulated among Koreans, the number of applicants for entrance into the Normal School





Manual Training class in the *Seoul* Normal School.



Class in Book-keeping at a *Seoul* Common School.



Class for Manual Training in a *Seoul* Common School.



Agricultural garden attached to the *Kusan* Common School.



Sericulture conducted in the *Chyun-chyon* Common School.







increased largely. Thus there were 1910 applicants for the Main Course, and 340 for the Short-term Course, making a total of 2,250. Of these, 98 successfully passed the entrance examination for the main course and 96 for the short-term course, 194 in all. The following table shows the general state of the Normal School at the end of December, 1909, compared with the previous year.

Year	No. of schools	No. of Teachers			No. of students	No. of graduates	Expenses (Estimate)
		Japanese	Koreans	Totals			
1909 . .	1	9	6	15	212	60	53,306 <sup>yen</sup>
1908 . .	1	6	8	14	140	59	32,293

## 120. High Schools.

The Regulations of the High Schools were also modified in 1909, in the sense that the period of study in the schools may be shortened to three years from four years according to local conditions. With the increase of the Common Schools, the preparatory course provided for High Schools was abolished, but a supplementary course for further study by graduates may be provided if necessary. The school may arrange for one or two lessons in agriculture, commerce and industry as a compulsory curriculum.

The Japanese Language School at *Pying-yang* being converted into a High School in March, 1909, the High Schools existing in Korea became two, including one maintained in *Seoul*. The specified period of graduation in the *Seoul* High School is four years. This school gives optional lessons in English and commerce in addition to the regular curriculum of elementary education; while the specified period of graduation in the *Pying-yang* High School is three years and lessons in English and agriculture are optional. Applicants for entrance into High Schools recently increased with increase of graduates from Common Schools. The High Schools have brighter prospects; for example, the *Seoul* High School received 194 applicants for the admittance of 50 students and the *Pying-yang* school 209 applicants of whom 72 passed the entrance examination. While the former produced 22 graduates in March, 1909, the latter had 13 graduates. The general state of these High Schools at the end of 1909 can be seen the following table:—



Year	No. of Schcols	No. of Teachers			No. of Students	No. of Graduates	Expenses (Estimate)
		Japanese	Koreans	Totals			
1909..	2	13	12	25	269	35	24,301 <sup>yen</sup>
1908..	1	5	10	15	172	8	13,060

### 121. Girls High School.

The Regulations of the Girls High School also were revised in 1909. Lessons in sewing in the main and preparatory courses, hitherto optional, have been made compulsory, while lessons in making artificial flowers have become optional. The *Seoul* Girls High School is the only one maintained by the Government. Although the school was not opened until July, 1908, the students are on the increase owing to the encouragement of female education. Observing that early marriage exists in Korea, the school admits even the entrance of married girls as a temporary measure. The following table shows the general condition of the *Seoul* Girls High School maintained by the Government:—

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers			No. of Students	No. of Graduates	Expenses (Estimate)
		Japanese	Koreans	Totals			
1909..	1	3	4	7	151	—	10,187 <sup>yen</sup>
1908..	1	3	4	7	88	—	10,150

### 122. Foreign Language School.

The Regulations concerning the Foreign Language School were modified again in 1909, in the sense that an applicant for entrance to the school must be a graduate of a common school aged 12 years or upwards, or must have the same ability as a common-school graduate. The Japanese Language School in *Pying-yang* was converted into a high school in April, 1908, while a similar school in *Chemulpo* was reorganized into an Industrial School in May. As stated in the last Annual Report, five Foreign Language Schools in *Seoul* were amalgamated into one Foreign Language





Girls High School at *Seout*.



Embroidery, drawn work and other fancy sewing produced by students.



A class learning embroidery and drawn work.



A class learning to make artificial flowers.







School in 1908 and divided into five sections, giving instruction in Japanese, English, French, German and Chinese, respectively. At the end of December, 1909, there were 443 students. Of these, 228 were in the Japanese Section, 124 in the English Section, 33 in the Chinese Section, 16 in the German Section, and 8 in the French Section in addition to 34 in the Japanese Short-Term Course. When the entrance examination was held in March, 1909, there were 1,130 applicants, of whom 307 passed the examination. The following table shows the general state of the Foreign Language School at the end of December, 1909, as compared with the preceding year:—

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers				No. of Students	No. of Graduates	Expenses (Estimate)
		Japanese	Koreans	For-eigners	Totals			
1909 . .	1	7	27	4	38	443	106	42,252 <sup>yen</sup>
1908 . .	3	11	33	4	48	694	96	53,340

### 123. *Song-gyun-Koan.*

As referred to in the last Annual Report, the *Song-gyung-Koan*, hitherto giving lectures in the Chinese Classics only, was reorganized on the revision of the organic regulations of the school, issued in 1908. Since the academic term of 1909, the new curriculum comprising economic, civic, mathematical, historical and other subjects, the graduates from this institution are expected to be more useful in modern life. The following table shows the general state of the institution:—

Year	No. of Instructors		No. of Students	No. of Graduates	Expenditure (Estimate)
	Japanese	Koreans			
1909 . . . . .	—	7	30	—	7,830 <sup>yen</sup>
1908 . . . . .	—	4	30	10	7,014

### 124. Law School.

A general account of the Legal Training School maintained by the Government was fully given in the last Annual Report. With



the transfer of judicial administration to Japan, the school, hitherto controlled by the Judicial Department, was transferred to the control of the Educational Department in October, 1909, and the name of "Legal Officer Training School" was substituted for that of "Law School." The details as to instructors, students, graduates and expenses of the school can be seen in the following table:—

(At the end of December)

Year	No. of Instructors			No. of Students	No. of Graduates	Expenses (Estimate)
	Japanese	Koreans	Totals			
1909 . .	10	9	19	138	—	25,000 <sup>yen</sup>
1908 . .	6	5	11	135	54	22,000

## 125. Industrial Schools.

The Government first established an Industrial Training School at *Seoul* and an Agricultural and Dendrological School attached to the Model Farm in *Suwon* to serve as a model in improving agriculture and industry in Korea. In order to further encourage industrial education at large, the Regulations concerning Industrial Schools were promulgated by an Imperial Edict issued in April, 1909, Industrial Schools being thereby classified into 4 kinds—Agricultural, Commercial, Technical and Supplementary Industrial. A school of any of these kinds may be established by the central Government, a local Government, or other public association, or by private individuals or associations. However, the approval of the Minister of Education must be obtained for establishing or abolishing a school maintained by others than the central Government. The period of study in these school is specified as three years, but it may be shortened to two years according to local conditions, or a short-term course for less than two years may be added. In July, the Detailed regulations for Industrial Schools were promulgated. The Regulations provided measures to encourage more practical training, avoiding unnecessary theoretical instruction, much freedom being given to the founder of a school in regard to the grade, organization and equipments, so as to meet conditions actually existing in the localities.





An Industrial School at *Fusan*.



An Agricultural School at *Pying-yang*.



A class on Book-keeping at the *Fusan* Industrial School.



Agricultural Training of Students.



Pig breeding at the *Pying-yang* Agricultural School.



Chicken Breeding at the *Pying-yang* Agricultural School.







With the enforcement of these Regulations, the Japanese Language School in *Chemulpo*, maintained by the Educational Department, has been converted into an Industrial School. The Private Japanese Language School in *Fusan* also has been converted into a Public Commercial School in accordance with the provisions of the above mentioned Regulation, and a commercial school in *Seoul* maintained by Mr. *Kihachiro Okura*, one of the wealthy merchants of Japan, has been improved in accordance with the provisions of the regulations.

In addition, 4 Industrial schools were newly established in *Tyong-jyu*, *Chyoi-jyu*, *Hoi-ryong* and *Ham-il*, respectively.

The following table shows the general condition of the technical schools at the end of December, 1909 :—

Name of Schools	Kinds of Education	No. of Instructors			No. of Students
		Japanese	Koreans	Totals	
<i>Chemulpo</i> Industrial school . .	Commerce	4	4	8	119
<i>Fusan</i> Industrial school . . . .	Commerce	3	1	4	35
<i>Tyong-jyu</i> Industrial school . .	Agriculture	—	—	—	—
• <i>Chyoi-jyu</i> Industrial school . .	Agriculture and Forestry	—	—	—	—
<i>Hoi-ryong</i> Industrial school . .	Agriculture	1	4	5	20
<i>Ham-il</i> Industrial school . . . .	Agriculture	6	9	15	48
<i>Seoul</i> Commercial school . . . .	Commerce	8	2	10	84
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>306</b>

Of these, the *Chyoi-jyu* Agricultural School and the *Tyong-jyu* Industrial School were not opened during the year 1909.

## 126. Agricultural and Dendrological School.

With an increase of applicants for entrance to this school controlled by the Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, the Regulations concerning the school were modified in 1909. Assistant instructors were increased to four from two ; the graduating period was shortened to two years from three ; and the fixed number of students in the main course was increased to 120 from 80, 40 students being the fixed number in the short-term course.

After regular instruction in the class rooms, practical training in growing grain, vegetables, fruits, seedlings, (including sericulture),



stock farming, land surveying etc, was given to the students on the appropriated lands for at least 4 days in every week. This school gaining popularity year by year, there were 670 applicants for 80 vacancies when an entrance examination was held in 1909, showing an increase of over 500 applicants compared with the previous year. The following table shows the general state of the school.

Year	No. of Instructor :			No of Students	No. of Graduates	Expenses (Estimate)
	Japanese	Koreans	Totals			
1909 . .	5	4	9	101	20	34,639 <sup>yen</sup>
1908 . .	5	2	7	72	21	22,877

### 127. Industrial Training School.

In addition to the regular training work, this Government School pays more attention to improving native industries. Hence the manufacture of Korean paper, specially that of strong quality, by the modern chemical process was commenced in the Applied Chemistry Section. The Tanning of hides, hitherto very crudely conducted by the native process, was also improved by adopting the advanced modern process. Training in lands survey being conducted by a land survey section attached to a High school and a Foreign Language school at *Seoul*, the civil engineering section maintained by this school was to be abolished. The work done by the school also gained more credit, so that there were 1,280 applicants for 100 vacancies when an entrance examination was held in 1909. The General state of the school at the end of December, 1909, compared with the previous year can be seen in the following table :—

Year	No. of Instructors			No. of Students	No. of Graduates	Expenses (Estimate)
	Japanese	Koreans	Tota's			
1909 . .	22	4	26	178	41	54,850 <sup>yen</sup>
1908 . .	21	4	25	124	6	41,797





Agricultural and Dendrological School attached to Model Farm in *Sewon*.



Farm Training of Students.







### 128. Private Schools.

Since regulations concerning Private Schools came into force on or after October 1st, the total number of Private Schools receiving Government recognition reached 2,180 up to the end of December, 1909, leaving a few schools which had not applied for such recognition. Of these recognized schools, a number were still hardly worthy to be called educational institutions, some of them not having proper equipments or a capable teaching force, and others often carelessly inspiring the students with seditious ideas. Should private schools be left in such a condition, their improvement could never be of the nature originally expected. Consequently the authorities concerned were despatched to the interior for purposes of actual inspection, and the necessary instructions and advice were given to certain schools for their improvement. On the other hand, private schools hitherto maintaining their existence by forcibly obtaining donations from ignorant people or by contributions from market-fees and State properties managed by the local Government, lost such donations or contributions as soon as the "Local Expense Law" came into force in October, 1909, for by that law Provincial Governments were authorized to levy market-fees and to manage public properties in the province concerned for educational and industrial encouragement. The Educational Department, however, commenced to improve such Private Schools as carried on good educational work and maintained a steady foundation, by furnishing proper subsidies from the Central Treasury or by causing the Provincial Government to support them with incomes derived in accordance with the "Local Expense Law," leaving private schools that offered no hope of improvement to suffer gradual extinction. The following table shows the numbers of private schools which received government recognition as they existed at the end of December 1909 :—

Year	No. of High Schools	Industrial Schools	Miscellaneous Schools	No. of schools maintained by Missionaries	Totals
1909 . . . . .	2	3	1,353	829	2,187



### 129. Text Books.

By the Regulations concerning the recognition of text books, promulgated in 1908, text books compiled by private individuals had to be submitted for effective supervision and control by the Government in order to prevent the distribution of text books of a seditious nature. At the same time, the Regulations concerning Private Schools were promulgated, which provided that private schools must use text books compiled by the Educational Department or otherwise officially recognized if compiled by private individuals. Should a Private School still desire to use text-books other than those mentioned above, such books must obtain the approval of the Minister of Education.

Regulations concerning various schools having been amended in 1909, even schools established by the Government, by a local Government or by other public associations, were required to observe in using text books the same rules as those applicable to private schools. Regarding the work done in compiling text books by the Educational Department for 1909, the drafting of text books on pedagogy and gymnastics, as well as educational songs designed for teachers' use in common schools, were completed during the year, their publication being extended into the next year; and revision of the text books on Korean geography used in High Schools together with the compilation of drafts of text books on Korean history and Japanese Readers were also commenced in the same year.

The total number of applications concerning text books compiled by private individuals and submitted for official recognition during 1909 reached 84 cases; of these 33 were approved by the Government and 8 were rejected, the rest being examined in the next year. The system of free distribution of text books in government schools having been abolished, text books were to be lent to students, and the latter were expected gradually to pay for such text books with their own money. The Regulations concerning the sale of Text Books compiled by the Department having been modified in November, 1909, wider distribution of text books was expected by the improved method of selling and assignment. The following table shows the number of the books sold and lent during 1909, compared with the previous year :—



Description	1909		1908	
	Number sold	Number lent	Number sold	Number lent
Moral Teaching . . . . .	21,900	16,368	3,931	3,558
Korean Reader . . . . .	38,726	33,946	6,748	7,836
Japanese Reader . . . . .	37,896	33,840	9,284	9,883
Chinese Primer . . . . .	—	—	573	967
Chinese Reader . . . . .	22,835	12,398	3,225	4,055
Physics . . . . .	3,921	2,464	1,186	515
Drawing . . . . .	8,427	10,030	3,124	3,115
Arithmetic . . . . .	1,672	1,512	—	—
Penmanship . . . . .	67,559	48,756	—	—
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>202,936</b>	<b>159,314</b>	<b>28,071</b>	<b>29,429</b>

### 130. Teacher's Certificates.

In addition to graduates of the Normal School, certificates of teachers for common schools are given in the sequel of the annual competitive examination or by occasional recognition without examination. These certificate are again divided into two classes, whereof one is of a permanent nature, the other being for a limit of six years. Granting teacher's certificates for a high school has not commenced yet. The second teacher's certificate examination was held in March, 1909. Of seven applicants, one for a regular teacher and one for an assistant teacher, passed the examination. Occasional recognitions of teacher's certificates without examination were made several times during 1909. Of 305 applicants, 226 received the teacher's certificate during 1909. If these be added to those granted since such examination or approval commenced in 1906, the total number who have obtained teacher's certificates by examination were 15, and those who obtained the certificate by recognition without examination reached 660. Without subjecting them to the above mentioned procedure, teacher's certificates were given to 101 Japanese who had proper qualifications and to 29 graduates of the *Seoul* Normal School.

### 131. Educational Associations.

As stated in the last Annual Report, the control of Educational Associations propagating a mixed idea of education and politics



calculated to disturb peace and order rather than promote education, was commenced by promulgating an Imperial Edict regarding Educational Associations in October, 1908. By this Edict, Educational Associations, whether established or to be established, must obtain the recognition or approval of the Minister of Education. Thirty-three applications for the establishment of Educational Associations were submitted for Government approval or recognition up to the end of December, 1909. Of these, 22 were recognized during the year by the Government.

### 132. Students Sent to Japan.

As referred to in the last Annual Report, a higher education than that obtainable in Korea is open to Koreans by proceeding to Japan. In accordance with the Regulations concerning students sent to Japan by the Government, which were promulgated by Imperial Edict issued on December 3rd, 1908, such students are to be selected by competitive examination from among graduates of the Government high school or a school, public or private, which has the same grade of curriculum, and thus the selection of such students hitherto conducted without examination was done away with. When the first examination was held in February, 1909, 9 students were selected out of 50 applicants.

The total number of students sent by the Government, including 7 sent by the Imperial Household, was 52 at the end of December, 1909. Of these, 13 were studying law, political science and economics; 9, pedagogy and literature; and 21, technical courses in such sciences as commerce, agriculture or industry. In addition there were 25 students receiving Government aid.

### 133. Educational Expense.

The educational expense apportioned in the budget for 1909, was 395,065 *yen*, whereof 176,191 *yen* was designated for various Government schools maintained by the Educational Department; 172,800 *yen* was to be given as aid to various schools maintained by local Governments, public associations or private individuals; and 46,074 *yen* was provided for the construction or extension of school buildings. As the expenses apportioned to various Govern-



ment schools have already been mentioned in the respective sections, the amounts of educational aid given to public and private schools are alone given in the following table :—

Description	Common schools				Industrial schools		Miscellaneous	
	Public schools established by Local Governments	Public schools established by old regulation	Private schools specially appointed to act as Model school	Private schools	Public	Private	Private schools	Totals
No. of Schools receiving Government aids	51	32	31	2	1	3	33	153
Amount of the Educational aids in <i>yen</i> .	130,000	5,400	30,000	340	100	2,500	4,460	172,800

In addition to the annual expenditure on account of education, there was an educational fund of 500,000 *yen* apportioned in 1906 from the First Public Undertakings Loan. When educational reform was commenced by establishing Government common schools and aiding public common schools, or by improving other government schools, 101,500 *yen* was spent in 1906 ; and 376,600 *yen* was spent for further educational improvement in 1907. To the residue of this fund, 39,300 *yen* was added in 1908, and 8,700 *yen* in 1909 ; and all these monies were spent for establishing a common school in *Chientao* and for the extension of other schools. In short, the Educational Department spent 548,066 *yen* as an extraordinary outlay from 1906 up to the end of December, 1909, for educational reforms and improvements in Korea besides the annual expenditure designated for educational affairs.

#### 134. *Seoul* Orphanage.

The *Seoul* Orphanage was established by Koreans interested in philanthropical work in February, 1906. Its establishment being recognized, in July, 1907, by the Educational Department, the Orphanage annually received a donation amounting to 3,600 *yen* from the Imperial Household and financial aid amounting to 180 *yen* from the Government, in addition to frequent donations from individuals interested in philanthropic works. When H. I. H. the Japanese Crown Prince visited *Seoul* in October, 1907, a donation was also given to this institution. But on account of poor



management, the institution incurred debts. The authorities concerned are now exerting their efforts for its improvement. To the orphans, primary education is given. For their comfort and amusement a band of music was also organized among themselves. The following table shows the number of officials and orphans in the *Seoul* orphanage at the end of December, 1909, compared with the previous year : -

Year	No. of Officials	No. of Orphans
<b>1909</b> . . . . .	7	69
<b>1908</b> . . . . .	8	41



## XVII. JAPANESE SETTLEMENT MUNICIPALITY ADMINISTRATION.

### 135. Settlement Municipalities.

Japanese residents in Korea and China were gradually increasing after the war with China and they increased considerably after the outbreak of war with Russia. Even prior to the Russo-Japanese war, Japanese residents in the foreign settlements set apart at the principal open ports or cities of Korea and China, concerted measures for promoting their public interests and well-being by collecting a fee or contribution, thus forming associations which amounted to a sort of self-Government. These municipal associations not being recognized yet as lawfully constituted municipalities, could not enforce compulsory execution against those that neglected or refused to pay the fee or other levies ; nor could they issue public bonds for public works, or sue or be sued in the law courts.

With a view to advancing the public well-being of the Japanese residents in the foreign Settlements provided in Korea and China, the Law relating to Japanese Settlement Municipalities was promulgated as Law No. 41, issued in March 1904, by which the legal status of Japanese Municipalities in the foreign settlements of Korea and China was recognized, and they might be organised in case the Minister of Foreign Affairs deemed it necessary. When the Residency General was established in *Seoul*, authority relating to the Japanese foreign Settlement Municipalities in Korea was transferred to the Resident General from the Minister of Foreign Affairs by Law No. 56 and Imperial Ordinance 167 issued in July, 1906. The Local Residents, who had been charged with consular functions when the Residency General was established, were also invested with power to control the Japanese Settlement Municipalities in Korea under the direction of the Residency General. By virtue of the provisions of Regulations for enforcing the Settlement Municipal Law, promulgated by a Decree of the Residency General issued in July, 1906, the establishment of Japanese Settlement Municipalities in *Seoul*, *Pyeong-yang* and the principal sea-ports was recognized. A mayor of each



Settlement Municipality was to be elected at a meeting of the municipal assembly, and the election was to be approved by the Resident General. But the election system not being free from defects, the Regulations for enforcing the Settlement Municipality Law were amended in May, 1908 by a Decree of the Residency General, and the Mayor was thereafter to be appointed or dismissed by the Resident General only. Should the Mayor appointed be still a Government official, salary is not given to him. The assembly's members had hitherto been elected from private individuals only, but Government officials, except those of the Residency, are now eligible to elect and be elected, by the amended Regulations. At the end of December, 1909, Japanese Settlement Municipalities existing in Korea, were 12, namely in *Seoul*, *Chemulpo*, *Fusan*, *Chinnampo*, *Kunsan*, *Mokpo*, *Pyeong-yang*, *Wonsan*, *Masan*, *Taiku*, *Yong-san*, and *Shin-wiju*. Of these, *Seoul* had the largest Japanese population, amounting to over 25,000, while *Shin-wiju* had the smallest, nearly 2,000. In 1909, most of the Mayors were appointed by the Resident General, except those in *Pyeong-yang*, *Taiku* and *Chinnampo*, who, however, will be replaced with men appointed by the Resident General as soon as their terms expire.

Since the appointment of mayors nominated by the Resident General, the administration in most of the Settlement Municipalities has shown better results, clearer understanding and greater harmony being maintained between Government Authorities and the Municipalities.

### 136. *Quasi-Settlement Municipal Associations.*

In addition to the above mentioned Settlement Municipalities, the Japanese residents at places other than those provided as foreign settlements in Korea, conduct a kind of *quasi-municipal* administration by organizing *Nihonjinkwai*, or Japanese Associations. These Associations, though not recognized as a juridical person by any Law, are yet authorized by the Local Resident to raise income for the expenses of the community by collecting fees from Japanese residents who are regarded as members of the Association. In some places, the Japanese residents organized so-called "school associations," and fees collected from residents were designed to meet the expense of maintaining the schools. But these Japanese Associations and School



Associations not being authorized to compulsorily levy fees or contributions for the expenses of public undertakings in the communities, were by no mean juridical persons. Accordingly, with a view to securing the healthy development of education for Japanese residents, Regulations concerning School Associations were promulgated by a decree issued by the Residency General in December, 1909, which provided that a School Association should be recognized as a juridical person, so far as educational work conducted by the compulsory levy of fees and other public dues from residents, was concerned; and the Association was also authorized to conduct sanitary matters according to the conditions of the locality. The approval of the Resident General had to be obtained for establishing or abolishing a School Association or for alteration of its regulations; and the Regulations for giving effect to the Settlement Municipality Law were to be applied to the School Associations. These Regulations concerning School Associations came into force on or after January 1st, 1910. The number of Japanese Settlement Municipalities, School Associations and *Quasi*-Municipal Associations existing at the end of the fiscal year 1909 (ended March 31, 1910) can be seen in the following table:—

No. of Japanese Settlement Municipalities recognized as Juridical Persons		No. of <i>Quasi</i> -Japanese Settlement Municipalities		Totals
Settlement Municipality	School Associations	Japanese Associations	Representative offices of Japanese Settlements	
12	9	74	6	101

### 137 Education for Japanese.

With the increase of Japanese residents in Korea and China especially after the war with Russia, the Regulations concerning Japanese "schools in foreign countries specially appointed" by the Government were promulgated in November, 1905, by a decree of the Educational Department of the Japanese Government. They provided that if a school maintained by a Japanese Settlement Municipality or other association in Korea was appointed by the Resident General, its qualified teachers were to receive the same privileges as those provided in the Regulations relating to solatiums to retiring teachers



and pensions to the bereaved families of teachers. Thus encouragement of teachers was provided and indirect measures to improve Japanese schools in Korea were taken. In addition to the schools specially appointed by the authorities, there were a number of schools supported by Japanese residents in Korea. In order to maintain uniform control and supervision of these schools as well as to establish connection between Japanese common schools in Korea and various schools in Japan proper, Regulations concerning Common Schools were promulgated by a decree issued by the Residency General in February, 1909. In connection with these Regulations, the Educational Department of Japan grants students or graduates of Japanese schools in Korea the same privileges as those given to students and graduates of common schools in Japan proper by the Department decree issued in June, 1909.

In order to encourage education for Japanese residents in Korea, the school associations maintained by them were, as already stated, recognized as juridical persons in conducting educational work. Pecuniary subsidies are also given to Japanese schools by the Residency General. The following table shows the number of Japanese schools receiving financial aid from the Residency General:—

Year	No. of schools	Financial Aid			Amount of financial aid given per school, average
		Temporary Subsidy	Ordinary Subsidy	Totals	
<b>1910 . .</b>	110	7,240 <sup>yen</sup>	47,760 <sup>yen</sup>	<b>55,000<sup>yen</sup></b>	500
<b>1909 . .</b>	87	4,000	36,000	<b>40,000</b>	459

The general state of various schools maintained by Japanese in Korea at the end of the fiscal year of 1909 (ended March 31, 1910), compared with the previous fiscal year is shown in the following table:—

Description	No. of Schools			No. of Teachers			No. of Students			No. of classes
	Schools appointed by Government	Schools not appointed	Totals	Male	Female	Totals	Male	Female	Totals	
Common School .	18	82	<b>100</b>	281	80	<b>361</b>	6,713	5,921	<b>12,634</b>	318
Middle School . .	1	—	<b>1</b>	7	—	<b>7</b>	154	—	<b>154</b>	3
Girls High School	2	1	<b>3</b>	19	17	<b>36</b>	—	392	<b>392</b>	14
Commercial School	1	—	<b>1</b>	11	—	<b>11</b>	92	—	<b>92</b>	4
Academy . . . . .	—	1	<b>1</b>	20	—	<b>20</b>	30	—	<b>30</b>	1
Kinder Garten . .	—	7	<b>7</b>	—	18	<b>18</b>	278	240	<b>518</b>	13
<b>Totals . . .</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>7,267</b>	<b>6,553</b>	<b>13,820</b>	<b>353</b>
<b>1908 . . . . .</b>	17	72	89	258	96	<b>352</b>	5,694	5,145	<b>10,839</b>	278



### 138. Other Public Undertakings.

A. **Hospitals.** Three hospitals are maintained by the Japanese Settlement Municipalities in *Seoul*; one an ordinary hospital, the second an isolated hospital and the third a lock-hospital. An ordinary hospital and an isolated hospital are maintained by the Japanese Settlement Municipality in *Cheumulpo*. Further, an isolated hospital is maintained respectively in *Masampo* and *Kunsan*, and a lock hospital in *Chinnampo*. In the hospitals ..... 3 ordinary hospitals, 5 isolated hospitals and two lock-hospitals ..... maintained by Japanese Settlement Municipalities 14,080 in-patients, 84,131 out-patients and 1,990 dispensary patients were treated during the year 1909. In addition, there are 4 ordinary hospitals, one isolated hospital and one lock hospital subsidized by Japanese Settlement Municipalities in *Kunsan*, *Mokpo*, *Wonsan*, *Masan*, *Pyeongyang* and *Yongsan*. These hospitals treated 5,179 in-patients, 124,180 out-patients and 9,488 dispensary patients during the fiscal year 1909. While 58,400 *yen* was spent by the Hospitals directly maintained by Japanese Settlement Municipalities for the fiscal year of 1909, the Hospitals subsidized by the Municipalities received over 10,500 *yen* from the latter.

B. **Water works.** Water works at *Fusan* have been built by joint undertaking of the Japanese Settlement Municipality and the Korean Government at a cost of 1,170,000 *yen*, out of which 820,000 *yen* was subscribed by the Japanese Municipality and the balance by the Korean Government. Water works at *Mokpo* were built by the Japanese Settlement Municipality at a cost of 150,000 *yen*, of which 30,000 was loaned by the Korean Government without interest.

C. **Works of Excavation and Reclamation at Fusan.** *Fusan* is a growing sea port, but its limited space partly surrounded by mountainous regions and hills hinders expansion of the streets. After the Government had commenced extensive reconstruction works of the customs compound and harbour, the Japanese Settlement Municipality also decided to excavate a part of the *Yon-sen* mountain, amounting to 143,500 *tsubo* of earth and rocks, and to reclaim the sea coast between *Fusan* proper and *Cho-ryang*, throughout a space of 34,090 *tsubo*. For this undertaking the Municipality raised a loan amounting to 1,075,000 *yen*, under the guarantee of the



Korean Government, and the expense incurred is expected to be reimbursed by selling street-lots after the excavation and reclamation works are completed. This enterprise being entrusted to the charge of the Construction Office of the Finance Department, is expected to be completed in three years, commencing in May, 1909. Up to the end of December, 1909, 16,000 *tsubo* of earth and rock had been excavated and removed, and a space of 2,200 *tsubo* of sea coast was reclaimed at an outlay of 171,500 *yen*.

D. **Street Readjustment.** An extensive street readjustment or improvement in *Fusan* was commenced in 1908 and over 93,000 *yen* was spent in 1909 for that purpose.

### 139. Finance of Settlement Municipalities.

The revenues and expenditures of Japanese Settlement Municipalities in Korea, provided in the budget for the fiscal year 1910, compared with those for the preceding fiscal year, are shown in the following table:—

Year	Revenue			Expenditure		
	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Totals	Ordinary	Extra-ordinary	Totals
1910-11 . . . . .	874,451	228,536	1,102,987 <sup>yen</sup>	730,492	372,500	1,102,992 <sup>yen</sup>
1909-10 . . . . .	787,973	179,195	967,168	625,131	342,031	967,168
Increase (+) or } Decrease (-) }	+ 86,481	+ 49,341	+ 135,824	+ 105,358	+ 30,466	+ 135,824

Of the expenditures for the fiscal year 1910, the educational outlay represents the largest amount, namely, over 340,000 *yen*, and 194,000 *yen* for the office expenses of Settlement Municipalities; 159,000 *yen* for sanitary purposes; 159,000 *yen* for reimbursement of old loans and their interest; 47,000 *yen* for civil engineering work, etc. The total amount of Municipal loans approved by the authorities up to the end of the fiscal year of 1909, reached over 3,290,000 *yen*, which money was to be spent chiefly for education, civil engineering, reimbursement of old loans, etc. Among these outlays the expense required for civil engineering works represented more than 70 per cent. Subtracting the amount provided for reimbursement of old loans and the amount of loans not received from the total loans approved by the authorities, the loans



outstanding at the end of the fiscal year of 1909 aggregated over 2,360,000 *yen*.

#### 140. Banks.

It was stated in the previous Annual Report that branches of several Japanese banks in Korea were engaging in banking business and that, though enjoying extraterritorial exemption from Korean jurisdiction, they had been placed under the strict control of the Resident General. These banks are required to set apart a working capital for Korea. The details concerning banks conducted by Japanese residents in Korea have already been given in the 52nd section of this Report.

#### 141. Japanese Populations and Domiciles.

The total Japanese population in Korea reached 146,147 at the end of 1909 and the dwelling houses aggregated 43,405. Compared with the end of the previous year, there was an increase of 19,979, or 16 per cent, in population, and an increase of 6,284, or 17 per cent, in dwelling houses. The following table shows the numbers of the population and domiciles according to the jurisdictional districts of Japanese Local Residencies :—

Names of Residencies	1909		1908		Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
	Population	Dwelling houses	Population	Dwelling houses	Population	Dwelling houses
Fusan . . . . .	27,039	7,367	24,534	6,561	+ 2,505	+ 806
Masan . . . . .	8,310	2,303	6,856	1,891	+ 1,454	+ 412
Kunsan . . . . .	7,451	2,272	6,286	1,966	+ 1,165	+ 306
Mokpo . . . . .	6,655	2,023	5,530	1,579	+ 1,125	+ 444
Seoul . . . . .	42,053	13,005	35,316	10,799	+ 6,737	+ 2,206
Chemulpo . . . . .	12,879	3,510	12,559	3,449	+ 320	+ 61
Pying-yang . . . . .	10,323	3,097	10,747	3,185	— 424	— 88
Chinnampo . . . . .	3,883	1,132	3,103	893	+ 780	+ 239
Won-san . . . . .	7,347	2,139	6,269	1,872	+ 1,078	+ 317
Syong-jin . . . . .	560	184	415	151	+ 145	+ 33
Taiku . . . . .	8,239	2,530	6,139	1,990	+ 2,100	+ 540
Shin-wiju . . . . .	5,012	1,774	4,481	1,473	+ 531	+ 301
Chyong-jin . . . . .	6,396	2,019	3,933	1,312	+ 2,463	+ 707
* Totals . . . . .	146,147	43,405	126,168	37,121	+ 19,979	+ 6,284

\* The Garrison Army is not included in this table.



Should the number of Japanese population and dwelling houses existing at the end of December, 1909, be compared with those existing at the end of December, 1906, the year when the Residency General was established, 96 per cent was the increase in the population and 75 per cent in the dwelling houses as shown in the following table:—

Year	Number existing at the end of December, each year.		Increase against the preceding year.	
	Population	Dwelling Houses	Population	Dwelling Houses
<b>1906</b>	83,315	22,139	—	—
<b>1907</b>	98,001	28,272	14,686	6,133
<b>1908</b>	126,168	37,121	28,167	8,849
<b>1909</b>	146,147	43,405	19,979	6,284

The Japanese population and dwelling houses existing at the end of December, 1909, again being classified according to occupations, those who engaged in trade were in the majority; officials, persons engaged in industry, labourers, farmers, fishers, teachers, officials of municipalities, physicians, preachers, midwives and lawyers etc., came in order as shown in the following table:—

Name of occupation.	No. of Population	No. of Dwelling houses
Persons engaged in trade . . . . .	59,713	17,212
Government Officials . . . . .	16,669	6,061
Person engaged in Industry . . . . .	14,944	4,842
Labourers . . . . .	11,642	3,797
Persons engaged in Agriculture . . . . .	5,231	1,601
Fishers . . . . .	3,903	988
Teachers . . . . .	1,250	483
Officials engaged in Municipalities . . . . .	1,243	393
Others . . . . .	31,552	8,028
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>146,147</b>	<b>43,405</b>



# APPENDIX.

## A

### Memorandum Concerning Transfer of Korean Law Courts and Prisons to Japan, concluded July 12, 1909.

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The Governments of Japan and Korea, with a view to improve the administration of justice and prisons in Korea, thereby assuring protection for persons and property of Korean subjects as well as the subjects and citizens of foreign powers in Korea, and also to consolidate the basis of the Korean finance, have agreed upon the following stipulations:—

ARTICLE I. Until the systems of justice and prisons in Korea shall have been recognized as complete the Government of Korea delegates to the Government of Japan the administration of justice and prisons.

ARTICLE II. The Government of Japan shall appoint officers of the Japanese courts and prisons in Korea from among Japanese and Korean subjects having the necessary qualifications for the posts.

ARTICLE III. The Japanese courts in Korea shall apply Korean laws to Korean subjects, except in cases specially provided for in agreements or in laws and ordinances.

ARTICLE IV. The Korean local authorities and public functionaries shall, according to their respective functions, submit to the control and direction of Japanese competent authorities in Korea and render assistance to those authorities in respect of the administration of justice and prisons.

ARTICLE V. The Government of Japan shall bear all expenses connected with the administration of justice and prisons in Korea.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed and exchanged the present memorandum drawn up in duplicate both in the Japanese and Korean languages.

July 12th, 42nd year of Meiji.

(Sd)	Viscount ARASUKE SONE, H. I. J. M's Resident General.
(Sd)	YI WAN-YONG, H. I. K. M's Prime Minister.

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## B

## Memorandum Concerning the Central Bank in Korea.

The Government of Japan and Korea have agreed upon the following stipulations concerning the establishment of the Bank of Korea:—

Article I. The Government of Korea shall establish the Bank of Korea. The Government shall grant the Bank authority to issue convertible Bank Notes and cause it to perform such functions as pertain to the central financial medium in Korea, and to deal in addition with the money of the Japanese Treasury, if so requested by the Bank of Japan.

Article II. The Bank Notes issued by the *Dai Ichi Ginko* Joint Stock Company shall be regarded as those issued by the Bank of Korea, and the latter shall take over the responsibility of redeeming such Bank Notes.

Article III. The shares of the Bank of Korea must be owned exclusively by Japanese and Koreans.

Article IV. The principal officers of the Bank of Korea shall, for the time being, be appointed from among Japanese.

Article V. The Bank of Korea shall not be required to pay any dividend on the shares owned by the Government of Korea until the dividend on the shares other than those owned by the said Government shall reach six per cent per annum.

Article VI. The Government of Korea shall guarantee, for a period of five years after the establishment of the Bank of Korea, a dividend of six per cent per annum on the shares other than those owned by the Government of Korea.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed and sealed and exchanged the present memorandum drawn up in duplicate both in the Japanese and Korean languages.

July 26th, 42nd, year of Meiji.

(Sd)	Viscount ARASUKE SONE, H. I. J. M's Resident General.
(Sd)	YI WAN-YONG, H. I. K. M's Prime Minister.



## C

## The Korean Boundary Agreement.

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The Imperial Government of Japan and the Imperial Government of China, desiring to secure for Chinese and Korean inhabitants in the frontier regions the blessings of permanent peace and tranquillity, and considering it essential to the attainment of such desire that the two Governments should, in view of their relations of cordial friendship and good neighbourhood, recognize the River *Tumen* as forming the boundary between China and Korea, and should adjust all matters relating thereto in a spirit of mutual accommodation, have agreed upon the following stipulations:

Article I. The Governments of Japan and China declare that the River *Tumen* is recognized as forming the boundary between China and Korea, and that in the region of the source of that River, the boundary line shall start from the Boundary Monument and thence follow the course of the Stream *Shi-yi-shwei*.

Article II. The Government of China shall, as soon as possible after the signing of the present Agreement, open the following places to the residence and trade of foreigners, and the Government of Japan may there establish Consulates or Branch Offices of Consulates. The date of opening of such places shall be separately determined: *Lung-ching-tsum*, *Chutsz-chie*, *Tou-tao-kou*, *Pai-tsao-kou*.

Article III. The Government of China recognizes the residence of Korean subjects, as heretofore, on agricultural lands lying north of the River *Tumen*. The limits of the district for such residence are shown in the annexed map.

Article IV. Korean subjects residing on agricultural lands within the mixed residence district to the north of the River *Tumen* shall submit to the laws of China and shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the Chinese local officials. Such Korean subjects shall be accorded by the Chinese authorities equal treatment with Chinese subjects, and similarly, in the matter of taxation and all other administrative measures, they shall be placed on an equal footing with Chinese subjects. All cases, whether civil or criminal, relating to such Korean subjects shall be heard and decided by the Chinese authorities in accordance with the laws of China, and in a just and equitable manner. A Japanese Consular officer or an official duly authorized by him shall be allowed freely to attend the Court, and in the hearing of important cases concerning the lives of persons, a previous notice is to be given to the Japanese Consular Officers. Whenever the Japanese Consular Officers find that a decision has been given in disregard of law, they shall have the right to apply to the Chinese authorities for a new trial, to be conducted by officials specially selected, in order to assure the justice of the decision.

Article V. The Government of China engages that land and buildings owned by Korean subjects in the mixed residence district to the north of the River *Tumen* shall be fully protected, equally with the properties of Chinese



subjects. Ferries shall be established on the River *Tumen* at places properly *chosen*, and people on either side of the River shall be entirely at liberty to cross to the other side, it being, however, understood that persons carrying arms shall not be permitted to cross the frontier without previous official notice or passports. In respect of cereals produced in the mixed residence district, Korean subjects shall be permitted to export them out of the said district, except in time of scarcity, in which case such exportation may be prohibited. Collection of firewood and grass shall be dealt with in accordance with the practice hitherto followed.

Article VI. The Government of China shall undertake to extend the *Kirin=Changchun* Railway to the southern boundary of *Yenchin*, and to connect it at *Hoiryong* with a Korean railway, and such extension shall be effected upon the same terms as the *Kirin-Changchun* Railway. The date of commencing the work of the proposed extension shall be determined by the Government of China having regard to the actual requirement of the situation, and upon consultation with the Government of Japan.

Article VII. The present Agreement shall come into operation immediately upon its signature, and thereafter the *Chientao* Branch Office of the Residency-General, as well as all civil and military officers attached thereto, shall be withdrawn, as soon as possible, and within two months. The Government of Japan shall, within two months hereafter, establish its Consulates at the places mentioned in Article II.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed and sealed the present Agreement in duplicate, in the Japanese and Chinese languages.

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## D

## The House Tax Law.

(Promulgated on February 13, 1909.)

Article I. All persons possessing houses in urban districts shall be subject to the house tax according to the present Law.

The residence tax (戸税) shall not be levied in the districts where the present Law is enforced.

The urban districts mentioned in the first paragraph shall be designated by an Imperial Ordinance.

Article II. The term "Houses" used in the present Law shall comprise all buildings erected for the purpose of permanent use.

Article III. The house tax shall be annually levied on such premises according to the following classifications, assessments and rates:—

Classifications.	Assessments and rates of tax.	
Class I.	30 <i>Kans</i> and upward	{ A Yen 8.00 B „ 5.00
Class II.	10 <i>Kans</i> and upward	{ A Yen 2.00 B „ 1.30
Class III.	4 <i>Kans</i> and upward	{ A Yen 0.80 B „ 0.50
Class IV.	Below 4 <i>Kans</i>	{ A Yen 0.40 B „ 0.30

"A" indicates houses built of stone or brick and those with tiled roofs, and "B" other houses than those falling within the preceding category.

As to the number of *Kans* in the upper storeys of a house, two *Kans* shall be reckoned as one *Kan*.

Houses constructed in such a way as to be incapable of measurement by *Kans* shall be measured by taking 6 square *Cha* (畝) as one *Kan*.

Fractions less than one *Kan* shall not be reckoned.

Article IV. The houses mentioned below shall be exempted from the house tax:—

1. Houses owned by the Imperial Household.
2. Houses owned by the Government.
3. Houses used for official or public purposes by *To*, *Kun*, *Myon*, *Chon*, *Li*, *Tong* or other public corporations, except those for which rents are charged.
4. Houses directly used for the purposes of worship, religion, charity, education or arts, having no profit-making object.

Article V. The house tax shall be levied on houses actually existing in the month of April each year.



Article VI. The house tax shall be paid in the following two instalments :—

First term :— on or before the 31st of May, one half of the amount of the tax.

Second term :— on or before the 30th of November, one half of the amount of the tax.

Article VII. In the following cases, the house tax may be commuted or exempted ; but the tax already paid in shall not be reimbursed :—

1. When the owner of a house is deemed incapable of paying the tax on account of extreme poverty.
2. When the whole or part of a house is destroyed.

Article VIII. Revenue officials may, when it is deemed necessary for investigation in respect of the house tax, interrogate such a person as is considered to be tax payer, or make a visit of inspection to a house.

Article IX. When alterations are made in the construction of a house or in the number of its *Kans* ; or a house is newly built, transferred or destroyed, the fact shall be reported to the Revenue Office having jurisdiction over the district in which the house is situated.

Article X. Any person who fails to make a report as mentioned in the preceding Article, or makes a false report or answer, or refuses or obstructs the performance of the functions of the Revenue Officials, shall be liable to a fine of not less than 2 *Yen* and not exceeding 20 *Yen* ; and in case any person evades the payment of the tax, the whole amount of the tax so evaded shall be collected at once.

### Supplementary Provisions.

The present Law shall be enforced from the 3rd fiscal year of *Yung Heui* (1909).

Owners of houses in urban districts shall report the locations of houses, the nature of their construction and the number of their *Kans* per premises to the Revenue Office having jurisdiction over the districts where the houses are located, on or before the 31st of March, the 3rd year of *Yung Heui*.

Any person who neglects to make the above mentioned report or makes a false report shall be liable to a fine of not less than 2 *Yen* and not exceeding 20 *Yen*.



## E

## The Tobacco Tax Law.

Article I. Cultivators of, or dealers in, tobacco shall obtain a Government license.

When persons desire to cease cultivation or sale of tobacco, they shall apply for annulment of their license.

To persons to whom a license has been granted in accordance with the first paragraph, a certificate shall be given.

Article II. The tobacco tax shall be classified into two kinds, namely, tax on tobacco cultivation and tax on sale of tobacco.

Article III. The tax on tobacco cultivation shall be collected from tobacco cultivators in accordance with the following categories:—

- 1st. Category (plantation of less than 900 roots) ..... 50 *sen* per annum.
- 2nd. Category (plantation of more than 900 roots) ..... *yen* 2.00 per annum.

Article IV. The tax on the sale of tobacco shall be collected from tobacco dealers in accordance with the following categories:—

- 1st. Category (whole-sale dealer).....*yen* 10.00 per annum.
- 2nd. Category (retail dealer).....*yen* 2.00 per annum.

Article V. The tobacco tax shall be annually collected in the following terms:—

The tax on tobacco cultivation.....in the month of November.

The tax on sale of tobacco.....in the month of January.

Article VI. Persons who obtain the grant of a certificate shall pay 10 *sen* as an issuance fee for the certificate.

The same shall apply when a certificate is obtained a second time.

Article VII. The certificate shall be always posted in front of the shop or at some other easily noticeable place.

Article VIII. The Revenue Authorities may enter plantation grounds of tobacco or shops of tobacco dealers and may make inquisition or inspection.

Article IX. Persons who cultivate or deal in tobacco without obtaining a license shall be liable to a fine of not less than one *Yen* and not exceeding 20 *Yen*.

Article X. Tobacco cultivators or dealers who evade or attempt to evade the tax by making false pretences as to the categories mentioned in Articles III and IV or by any other dishonest conduct shall be liable to a fine which shall be the double of the amount of the tax so evaded or attempted to be evaded.

Article XI. The fine imposed in cases falling under the preceding two articles may be collected at once regardless of the terms of payment.

Article XII. In case tobacco cultivators or dealers refuse information or obstruct the Revenue Authorities in the discharge of their official duties, they



shall be liable to a fine of not less than 2 *Yen* and not exceeding 20 *Yen*; but in case proper provisions are found in the Criminal Code (利法大全), such provisions shall be applicable.

### Supplementary Articles.

The present Law shall be enforced from the 3rd fiscal year of *Yung Heui*; but the tax on the sale of tobacco for the 3rd fiscal year of *Yung Heui*, shall be collected upon grant of a license.

Persons who have been cultivating or selling tobacco prior to the enforcement of the present Law and who continue to cultivate or sell tobacco, shall obtain a license according to the present Law within 90 days after the date of the promulgation of the present Law.

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## F

## The Liquor Tax Law.

Article I. Persons who manufacture any kind of liquor shall be liable to pay the liquor tax according to the present Law.

Article II. Liquor, in the meaning of the present Law, shall be of the following three kinds.

The first category. Brewed liquors:—

*Chong-ju* (清酒), *Yaku-chu* (藥酒), *Paik-chu* (白酒), *Tak-chn* (濁酒), *Kwa ha-chu* (過夏酒) and any other brewed liquors.

The second Category. Distilled liquors:—

*So-chu* (燒酒) and any other distilled or manufactured liquors.

The third category. Mixed liquors:—

Liquors manufactured by mixing brewed or distilled liquors with some other substances and any other beverage containing alcoholic spirits other than brewed or distilled liquor.

Article III. Persons desiring to manufacture any kind of liquor shall obtain a Government license for each manufactory.

When persons desire to cease such manufacture, they shall apply for annulment of their license.

A certificate shall be given to the person to whom a license has been granted in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

Article IV. A liquor manufacturer shall post the certificate in an easily noticeable place in his manufactory.

Article V. A liquor manufacturer shall specify the category of liquor and the number of *Koku* to be manufactured during the coming year and shall make report thereof to the Revenue Office having jurisdiction over such manufactory not later than the last day of November each year.

Article VI. The liquor tax shall be annually paid per each manufactory on the number of *Koku*, in accordance with the following classification:—

Class I.			Brewed Liquors.	
Up to	5	<i>Koku</i>	<i>Yen</i>	1.00
"	10	"	"	2.00
"	20	"	"	4.00
"	50	"	"	10.00
"	100	"	"	20.00

When the production exceeds 100 *Koku*, 10 *Yen* shall be additionally and successively imposed upon such excess for every 50 *Koku*.

Class II.			Distilled Liquors.	
Up to	1	<i>Koku</i>	<i>Yen</i>	1.00
"	2	"	"	2.00
"	5	"	"	5.00
"	10	"	"	10.00
"	20	"	"	20.00
"	50	"	"	50.00



When the production exceeds 50 *Koku*, 30 *Yen* shall be additionally and successively imposed upon such excess for every 30 *Koku*.

Class III.			Mixed Liquors.	
Up to	2	<i>Koku</i>	<i>Yen</i>	6.00
"	5	"	"	15.00
"	10	"	"	30.00
"	20	"	"	60.00
"	50	"	"	150.00

When the production exceeds 50 *Koku*, 90 *Yen* shall be additionally and successively imposed upon such excess for every 30 *Koku*.

Article VII Payment of the liquor tax shall be divided into the following two terms.

1st term; month of May; one half of the amount of tax.

2nd term; month of November; one half of the amount of tax.

Article VIII. Persons who obtain grant of a certificate shall pay 10 *sen* as an issuance fee for the certificate.

The same shall apply, when a certificate is obtained twice.

Article IX. Revenue Authorities may make inspection or inquisition of liquors owned by manufacturers or dealers; of all of books and documents relating to manufacture, entry or clearance of liquors; and of buildings, materials, machines and any other object necessary for manufacture or sale of liquors; and whenever there be any suspicion of evasion of tax, may execute all necessary measures of superintendence.

Article X. Any person who manufactures liquor without obtaining the license mentioned in Article III shall be liable to a fine of not less than 2 *Yen* and not exceeding 200 *Yen*.

Article XI. Any manufacturer of liquor who evades or attempts to evade the tax by making a false report of the number of *Koku* manufactured or by any other dishonest conduct, shall be liable to a fine, which shall be the double of the amount of the tax so evaded or attempted to be evaded.

Article XII. The fine for evasion of tax imposed on persons who fall under the preceding two articles may be collected at once regardless of the terms of payment.

Article XIII. In case any manufacturer of liquor refuses information or evades or obstructs the discharge of official duties by the Revenue Authorities, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than 2 *Yen* and not exceeding 20 *Yen*; but in case the proper provisions are found in the Criminal Code (刑法大全), such provisions shall be applicable.

### Supplementary Articles.

The present Law shall be enforced from the 3rd fiscal year of *Yung Heui* (1909).

Persons who have been manufacturing liquors prior to the enforcement of the present Law and continue to manufacture liquors shall obtain a license according to the present Law within 90 days after the date of the promulgation of the present Law.



TABLE I.—AREA, POPULATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS.

Administrative Divisions					Area ( <i>Estimated</i> )	No. of dwellings	Native Population		
Names of 13 Provinces and cities	No. of Prefectures	No. of Districts	No. of Villages ( <i>Men</i> .)	Male			Female	Totals	
Seoul . . . . .	—	—	—	765,000	55,463	121,279	112,311	233,590	
Kyong-geui . . . . .	1	26	478		236,861	581,414	522,389	1,103,803	
North Chyung-chyong . . . . .	—	18	199	495,000	121,074	285,033	247,329	532,362	
South Chyung-chyong . . . . .	—	37	391	576,000	194,594	465,214	409,417	874,631	
North Chyol-la . . . . .	1	27	378	514,000	205,891	505,461	442,821	948,282	
South Chyol-la . . . . .	1	28	449	753,000	323,737	794,056	706,553	1,500,609	
North Kyong-syang . . . . .	—	41	530	1,133,000	328,947	815,565	714,999	1,530,564	
South Kyong-syang . . . . .	2	27	459	833,000	291,592	720,907	644,172	1,365,079	
Hoang-hai . . . . .	—	19	360	1,102,000	216,405	505,252	453,600	958,852	
South Pyong-an . . . . .	1	18	308	1,164,000	188,236	458,867	425,496	884,363	
North Pyong-an . . . . .	2	19	266	1,636,000	181,931	512,119	454,623	966,742	
Kang-uon . . . . .	—	25	233	1,721,000	158,581	417,428	357,019	774,447	
South Ham-gyong . . . . .	1	13	189	1,671,000	159,447	446,111	379,704	825,815	
North Ham-gyong . . . . .	2	9	122	1,760,000	79,504	233,944	201,199	435,143	
Totals . . . . .	11	317	4,362	14,123,000	2,742,263	6,862,650	6,071,632	12,934,282	



TABLE II.—EXPENSES DEFRAID BY JAPANESE  
TREASURY IN KOREA.

(At the end of March, 1910.)

	Japanese Fiscal Year Branches of Expenditure	1910-11 (Estimate)	1909-10 (Estimate)	1908-9	1907-8	1906-7
Ordinary Expenditure	Residency General, 13 Resi- dencies and Patents Bureau .	969,435	1,201,886	1,165,916	1,367,873	1,223,117
	Judicial Bureau and Prisons .	3,300,383	1,312,490	—	—	—
	Communications Bureau . . .	—	168,711	305,760	343,070	1,184,924
	Garrison Army . . . . .	4,138,363	3,231,818	4,164,510	1,148,097	2,179,424
	Naval Defence Station . . . .	169,736	144,151	88,891	70,995	—
	<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>8,577,918</b>	<b>6,059,056</b>	<b>5,725,077</b>	<b>2,930,035</b>	<b>4,587,465</b>
Extraordinary Expenditure	Residency General { Loan to Korean Govern- ment . . . . .	2,600,000	4,653,540	5,259,580	1,769,503	—
	Subsidies to Oriental De- velopment Company . .	300,000	300,000	300,000	—	—
	Other Subsidies . . . . .	80,000	65,000	50,000	40,000	182,824
	Extraordinary Expenses . .	295,012	309,363	351,279	437,440	621,831
	<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>3,275,012</b>	<b>5,327,903</b>	<b>5,960,859</b>	<b>2,246,943</b>	<b>804,655</b>
	Judicial Bureau and Prisons . .	152,440	—	—	—	—
Special Accounts	Communications Bureau . . . .	296,857	300,000	259,590	364,587	—
	Garrison Army . . . . .	4,660,580	7,256,783	10,951,272	8,826,932	12,692,098
	Naval Defence Station . . . . .	733,250	31,222	24,443	580,861	—
	<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>9,118,139</b>	<b>12,915,908</b>	<b>17,196,164</b>	<b>12,019,323</b>	<b>13,496,753</b>
Special Accounts	Forestry Undertaking . . . . .	—	—	300,000	300,000	—
	Railway Bureau . . . . .	3,500,000	4,413,618	7,661,533	12,098,045	12,117,025
	<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>3,500,000</b>	<b>4,413,618</b>	<b>7,961,533</b>	<b>12,398,045</b>	<b>12,117,025</b>
<b>Grand Totals . . . . .</b>		<b>21,196,057</b>	<b>23,388,582</b>	<b>30,882,774</b>	<b>27,347,403</b>	<b>30,201,243</b>

Note:—The figures in the ordinary expenditure of the Communications Bureau are the balance of the expenditures against the receipts. The accounts for the fiscal year of 1910 are to be increased on account of the annexation of Korea which took place on August 22, 1910.



TABLE III.—REVENUE OF THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT, 1905-1910.

(December, 1910.)

Items	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
Ordinary Revenue						
Taxes . . . . .	11,565,592	11,334,984	10,518,444	9,732,872	7,374,744	7,350,912
Revenue from Stamps . . . . .	286,697	234,000	195,000	158,000	30,000	—
Revenue from <i>Yoktun</i> Land . . . . .	1,516,511	1,378,647	750,000	—	—	—
Receipts from Public Undertakings and State Properties . . . . .	693,202	951,204	1,175,875	13,450	74,000	128,750
Other Miscellaneous Receipts . . . . .	725,330	1,280,069	771,029	12,000	6,000	625
<b>Ordinary Revenue Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>14,787,332</b>	<b>15,178,903</b>	<b>13,410,347</b>	<b>9,916,322</b>	<b>7,474,744</b>	<b>7,480,287</b>
Extraordinary Revenue						
Receipts from Special Accounts . . . . .	3,063,585	6,437,980	3,903,309	5,562,438	—	—
Receipts from Loan . . . . .	4,694,677	4,653,540	5,952,580	—	—	—
Receipts from . . . . .	1,063,000	2,000,000	—	980,000	—	—
Receipts . . . . .	87,000	957,589	—	—	—	—
Receipts . . . . .	120,000	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Extraordinary Revenue Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>8,978,262</b>	<b>14,049,108</b>	<b>9,862,889</b>	<b>6,542,438</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Grand Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>23,765,594</b>	<b>29,228,011</b>	<b>23,273,236</b>	<b>16,458,760</b>	<b>7,484,744</b>	<b>7,480,287</b>



TABLE IV.—EXPENDITURES OF THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT FISCAL YEARS, 1905-1910.

(December, 1910.)

Branches of Expenditure	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
<b>Ordinary Expenditure.</b>						
Imperial Household . . . . .	1,800,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,339,000	1,300,000	727,000
Home Department . . . . .	4,555,234	3,996,505	3,578,966	2,368,062	960,856	161,778
Finance Department . . . . .	7,889,702	9,208,630	6,937,201	4,368,847	2,240,035	640,119
Educational Department . . . . .	429,198	409,320	329,224	206,512	152,880	2,464,516
Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry . . . . .	721,146	952,028	908,309	405,288	35,180	109,579
Army Department . . . . .	—	321,607	314,982	1,321,566	1,379,617	28,554
Department of Justice . . . . .	—	1,875,762	1,146,252	183,001	42,737	2,466,447
Department of Foreign Affairs . . . . .	—	—	—	—	204,021	34,336
Board of Communications . . . . .	—	—	—	—	9,012	255,417
<b>Ordinary Expenditure Totals . . . .</b>	<b>15,395,280</b>	<b>18,263,852</b>	<b>14,714,934</b>	<b>10,193,276</b>	<b>6,324,338</b>	<b>7,123,815</b>
<b>Extraordinary.</b>						
Imperial Household . . . . .	—	—	—	46,401	—	106,650
Home Department . . . . .	2,334,706	1,928,540	2,071,984	1,832,617	189,372	18,644
Finance Department . . . . .	4,660,769	8,447,952	6,134,343	4,714,434	1,326,974	2,307,727
Educational Department . . . . .	271,400	218,874	154,115	353,023	50,000	—
Department of Agr. Com. and Industry . . . .	1,103,439	368,331	277,481	228,085	76,704	—
Department of Justice . . . . .	—	—	—	8,115	—	—
<b>Extraordinary Expenditure Totals .</b>	<b>8,370,314</b>	<b>10,963,697</b>	<b>8,637,923</b>	<b>7,182,675</b>	<b>1,643,050</b>	<b>2,438,021</b>
<b>Grand Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>23,765,594</b>	<b>29,227,549</b>	<b>23,352,857</b>	<b>17,375,951</b>	<b>7,967,388</b>	<b>9,561,836</b>



TABLE V.—PUBLIC DEBT OUTSTANDING.

(At the end of December, each year.)

Description	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Exchequer Bonds . . . . .	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Loan for Coinage Adjustment . . . . .	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Loan for Monetary Circulation Fund . . . . .	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
First Loan for Public Undertakings Fund . . . . .	—	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Second Loan for Public Undertakings Fund . . . . .	—	—	—	10,934,560	12,963,920
Public Undertakings Loan . . . . .	—	—	—	1,000,000	1,000,000
Temporary Loan from Japanese Government . . . . .	—	—	—	7,029,083	11,682,623
Outstanding debt for Coinage Adjustment Fund . . . . .	2,333,700	2,879,755	2,883,968	6,277,739	7,979,910
Outstanding debt for money advances to the Keifu Railway Company . . . . .	—	140,000	—	—	—
Outstanding debt for the Purchase of Railway grounds . . . . .	—	289,558	—	—	—
Outstanding debt of the National Treasury . . . . .	620,364	699,941	1,164,064	—	—
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>9,454,064</b>	<b>15,509,254</b>	<b>15,498,032</b>	<b>36,741,442</b>	<b>44,128,453</b>



TABLE VI.—AMOUNT OF NEW COINS MINTED AND ISSUED.

(At the end of December, 1909.)

Year	Gold Coins			Silver Coins			Nickel Coins	Bronze Coins		Totals
	20-Yen	10-Yen	5-Yen	50-Sen	20-Sen	10-Sen		1-Sen	1/2-Sen	
<b>1905</b>	—	—	—	300,000	2,10,000	—	897,000	—	—	<b>1,397,000</b>
<b>1906</b>	50,000	50,000	—	600,000	500,000	200,000	103,000	118,000	120,000	<b>1,741,000</b>
<b>1907</b>	—	—	—	395,000	300,000	240,090	800,000	112,000	4,000	<b>1,851,000</b>
<b>1908</b>	800,000	—	50,000	500,000	600,000	630,000	—	68,000	105,000	<b>2,753,000</b>
<b>1909</b>	500,000	—	—	200,000 * 288,000	400,000 * 212,000	—	200,000	112,000 * 39,700	49,000 * 60,300	<b>1,461,000 * 600,000</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,350,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>1,985,000 * 238,000</b>	<b>2,000,000 * 212,000</b>	<b>1,070,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>410,000 * 39,700</b>	<b>278,000 * 60,300</b>	<b>9,203,000 * 600,000</b>
<b>1905</b>	—	—	—	150,700	98,720	—	118,260	—	—	<b>367,680</b>
<b>1906</b>	49,000	47,500	—	562,355	205,590	54,000	834,340	15,725	2,350	<b>1,769,860</b>
<b>1907</b>	—	—	—	284,945	571,690	362,000	557,900	119,000	67,100	<b>1,862,635</b>
<b>1908</b>	802,000	2,500	50,000	* 239,500	* 30,000	11,000	* 529,250	* 1,000	* 7,400	<b>58,350</b>
<b>1909</b>	500,000	—	—	246,650	717,010	599,840	* 244,350	129,815	16,955	<b>1,965,920</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,350,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>1,065,150</b>	<b>1,563,010</b>	<b>1,026,840</b>	<b>738,900</b>	<b>263,540</b>	<b>79,005</b>	<b>6,124,445</b>

Note:—The figures marked with asterisks in the table represent the amounts withdrawn from circulation.



TABLE VII—AMOUNT OF BANK NOTES ISSUED.

(At the end of December, each year.)

Denominations Year	10 yen	5 yen	1 yen	50 sen	20 sen	10 sen	Totals
<b>1905</b> . . . . .	4,326,690	2,119,920	810,801	463,004	184,563	220,400	<b>8,125,268</b>
<b>1906</b> . . . . .	4,795,000	2,142,500	1,829,500	179,250	114,900	163,250	<b>9,224,400</b>
<b>1907</b> . . . . .	5,525,000	3,857,500	3,368,500	17,950	14,900	21,550	<b>12,805,300</b>
<b>1908</b> . . . . .	4,338,900	2,646,800	3,383,800	4,300	4,600	7,500	<b>10,385,900</b>
<b>1909</b> . . . . .	5,592,000	3,015,500	4,819,600	3,070	3,490	6,040	<b>13,439,700</b>



TABLE VIII—AMOUNT OF RESERVES PROVIDED FOR BANK NOTES.

(At the end of December, each year)

Year	Species Reserves					Securities Reserves								Grand Total
	Korean Gold coin	Japanese Gold coin	Bank notes issued by Bank of Japan	Bullion Gold and Silver	Totals	Japanese Treasury Bonds	5 per cent Bonds	Consolidated Bonds	Debentures issued by old Seoul-Fusan Railway Co.	Bond Certificates Korean Government	Korean Treasury Bonds	Bonds of Japanese Settlement Municipality	Totals	
1905 . .	0	38,000	2,790,000	0	2,828,000	920,000	0	747,267	630,000	3,000,000	0	0	5,297,267	8,125,267
1906 . .	90,000	36,000	3,140,000	0	3,266,000	920,000	0	1,132,400	630,000	3,000,000	276,000	0	5,958,400	9,224,400
1907 . .	876,506	71,000	3,635,000	0	4,582,506	920,000	765,000	1,328,000	450,000	4,000,000	276,000	483,794	8,222,794	12,805,300
1908 . .	943,500	71,500	2,085,000	404,673	3,504,673	920,000	255,000	498,000	0	4,932,227	276,000	0	6,881,227	10,385,900
1909 . .	1,443,500	78,000	3,525,000	0	5,046,500	0	3,496,965	1,392,000	0	3,504,235	0	0	8,333,200	13,439,700



TABLE IX—FOREIGN TRADE FOR FIVE YEARS.

(1905-1909)

Year	Exports	Imports	Totals	Excess		Gold and Silver		
				Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Excess of Exports
1905 . . . . .	7,916,571	32,971,852	40,888,423	—	25,055,281	5,515,967	1,151,322	4,364,645
1906 . . . . .	8,902,397	30,291,445	39,193,832	—	21,389,058	6,057,552	1,329,642	4,727,910
1907 . . . . .	16,973,574	41,387,540	58,361,114	—	24,413,966	5,547,243	1,992,186	3,555,057
1908 . . . . .	14,113,310	41,025,523	55,138,833	—	26,912,213	5,016,686	3,247,881	1,768,805
1909 . . . . .	16,248,888	36,648,770	52,897,658	—	20,399,882	6,959,349	921,125	6,038,224



TABLE X.—FOREIGN TRADES, ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES.

Nationalities	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Percentage				
	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Japan . . . . . { Exports . . . . . { Imports . . . . . { Totals . . . . .	5,611,925 24,041,216 29,653,141	7,234,934 23,238,234 30,501,168	12,948,247 28,293,391 41,241,628	10,963,353 24,040,465 35,003,818	12,081,738 21,852,245 33,933,983	7.09 7.29 7.25	8.13 7.68 7.78	7.63 6.84 7.07	7.77 5.85 6.35	7.44 5.96 6.42
China . . . . . { Exports . . . . . { Imports . . . . . { Totals . . . . .	2,273,685 6,463,042 8,741,707	1,000,657 4,372,028 5,372,685	3,219,982 5,577,628 8,797,610	2,247,458 4,882,246 7,129,704	3,203,461 4,473,209 7,676,670	2.87 1.97 2.14	1.12 1.44 1.37	1.90 1.35 1.51	1.59 1.19 1.29	1.97 1.22 1.45
Asiatic Russia . . . . . { Exports . . . . . { Imports . . . . . { Totals . . . . .	19,631 110,772 130,433	650,828 55,513 705,341	787,342 67,392 854,724	772,772 45,234 818,006	784,528 44,404 828,932	0.03 0.03 0.03	0.73 0.02 0.18	0.46 0.01 0.15	0.55 0.01 0.15	0.48 0.01 0.16
Great Britain . . . . . { Exports . . . . . { Imports . . . . . { Totals . . . . .	6,320 359,997 376,317	14,703 33,059 47,762	10,843 4,210,779 4,221,622	5,746 6,781,715 6,787,461	50,125 6,478,224 6,528,350	0.01 0.11 0.09	0.02 0.02 0.02	0.01 1.02 0.72	0.00 1.65 1.23	0.03 1.77 1.23
United States . . . . . { Exports . . . . . { Imports . . . . . { Totals . . . . .	— 1,978,812 1,978,812	225 2,557,502 2,557,727	2,177 2,918,940 2,921,117	45,103 4,194,529 4,239,635	68,978 2,396,975 2,465,953	— 0.60 0.49	0.00 0.85 0.65	0.00 0.71 0.50	0.03 1.03 0.77	0.04 0.65 0.47
Other Countries . . . . . { Exports . . . . . { Imports . . . . . { Totals . . . . .	— 8,013 8,013	1,040 7,109 8,149	4,983 319,430 324,413	78,875 1,081,334 1,160,209	60,057 1,403,713 1,463,770	— 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00 0.00	0.00 0.07 0.05	0.05 0.26 0.21	0.04 0.39 0.27
Grand Totals { Exports . . . . . { Imports . . . . . { Totals . . . . .	7,916,571 32,971,852 40,888,423	8,902,387 31,291,445 39,193,832	16,973,574 41,387,540 58,361,114	14,113,310 41,025,523 55,138,833	16,248,888 36,648,770 52,897,658	10.00 10.00 10.00	10.00 10.00 10.00	10.00 10.00 10.00	10.00 10.00 10.00	10.00 10.00 10.00



TABLE XI—FOREIGN TRADE, ACCORDING TO PORTS.

Name of port	1905		1906		1907		1908		1909	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Chemul-po . .	2,928,827	16,803,768	2,386,029	14,135,494	4,905,283	20,751,854	2,554,220	17,892,584	3,316,498	13,350,584
Fu-san . . . .	2,095,523	8,219,338	2,957,055	7,938,034	4,408,493	8,722,805	4,471,349	9,258,086	5,155,983	8,307,944
Won-san . . . .	645,017	3,954,785	982,982	3,416,635	1,228,630	3,100,720	1,002,548	2,894,613	1,054,669	2,686,691
Chinnam-po . .	1,361,959	3,200,999	1,216,602	2,959,431	2,104,246	3,904,823	1,978,744	3,057,586	2,075,979	3,215,383
Seoul . . . . .	—	—	8,257	252,925	3,948	1,273,302	25,296	3,920,490	41,762	4,902,640
Kun-san . . . .	362,911	362,981	645,015	490,225	1,924,475	915,244	1,833,392	973,442	2,049,530	913,486
Mok-po . . . .	480,089	320,060	425,881	413,582	1,311,333	668,299	860,732	659,102	1,203,186	724,440
Masam-po . . .	37,573	106,169	66,877	390,430	337,451	835,719	250,717	385,160	142,636	355,835
Chyung-jin . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,468	436,289	16,118	1,023,843
Syong-jin . . . .	4,672	3,752	102,529	122,226	198,579	298,649	325,487	371,315	268,649	334,700
Sin-Wiju . . . .	—	—	111,160	172,463	551,136	916,125	808,357	1,186,856	923,878	833,274
<b>Totals . .</b>	<b>7,916,571</b>	<b>32,971,852</b>	<b>8,902,367</b>	<b>30,291,445</b>	<b>16,973,574</b>	<b>41,387,540</b>	<b>14,113,310</b>	<b>41,025,523</b>	<b>16,248,888</b>	<b>36,648,770</b>



TABLE XII.—NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED.

Year	Steamers		Sailing Vessels of European type		Junks		Totals		Percentages of Increase
	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	No.	Tons	
1905 . . . . .	5,244	1,883,051	1,122	64,538	3,583	53,035	9,949	2,000,624	100
1906 . . . . .	5,549	2,661,190	969	54,875	3,756	51,441	10,274	2,767,509	138
1907 . . . . .	5,605	2,965,210	1,121	55,015	4,344	68,446	11,070	3,088,671	154
1908 . . . . .	3,750	2,884,457	828	40,421	3,933	55,420	8,511	2,980,298	149
1909 . . . . .	3,803	2,957,085	894	38,203	3,186	40,730	7,883	3,034,048	152

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TABLE XIII.—STATISTICS OF POST AND PARCELS.

(At the end of March, each year.)

Japanese fiscal year	Ordinary mail matters			Parcels		
	No. of Offices open to public	Delivered	Collected	No. of Offices open to public	Delivered	Collected
<b>1905-6</b>	481	22,447,842	20,454,592	144	209,130	77,604
<b>1906-7</b>	486	32,451,962	31,173,720	282	355,174	157,056
<b>1907-8</b>	436	33,027,789	31,641,690	268	438,516	228,035
<b>1908-9</b>	427	37,614,979	35,659,758	275	601,765	362,762
<b>1909-10</b>	438	43,277,820	40,722,812	293	750,967	489,173

TABLE XIV.—TABLE OF LETTER-CARRIERS.

(At the end of March, each year.)

Fiscal year	Letter-carriers			Delivery men between Post Offices			Totals		
	Japanese	Koreans	Totals	Japanese	Koreans	Totals	Japanese	Koreans	Totals
<b>1906</b>	288	152	<b>440</b>	248	189	<b>437</b>	536	341	<b>877</b>
<b>1907</b>	325	177	<b>502</b>	234	220	<b>454</b>	559	397	<b>956</b>
<b>1908</b>	314	200	<b>514</b>	132	307	<b>439</b>	446	507	<b>953</b>
<b>1909</b>	342	398	<b>740</b>	63	333	<b>456</b>	405	791	<b>1,196</b>

TABLE XV.—MONEY ORDERS.

(At the end of March, each year.)

Fiscal year	No. of Offices open to public	Domestic Money orders		Foreign Money orders	
		Issued	Paid	Issued	Paid
<b>1905-6</b>	109	yen 6,107,902	yen 3,581,123	yen 21,840	yen 25,551
<b>1906-7</b>	264	10,645,819	6,270,554	22,545	41,779
<b>1907-8</b>	258	14,383,830	9,574,999	20,158	53,167
<b>1908-9</b>	272	22,607,990	16,120,371	35,372	55,040
<b>1909-10</b>	290	24,498,779	18,799,689	40,409	64,509



TABLE XVI.—POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

(At the end of March, each year.)

Fiscal year	Number of Offices open to public	Number of Depositors	Amount of Deposit in yen at the end of fiscal year
1905-6 . . . . .	109	25,808	350,239
1906-7 . . . . .	264	48,834	835,743
1907-8 . . . . .	258	59,838	1,159,553
1908-9 . . . . .	272	80,587	1,675,658
1909-10 . . . . .	290	106,644	2,331,661

TABLE XVII.—STATISTICS OF TELEGRAPHS.

(At the end of March, each year.)

Fiscal year	No. of Offices open to public	Length of line	Length of wire	Number of domestic Messages	No. of International Messages	Number of Messages in transit
1905-6	86	<sup>mile</sup> 2,883	<sup>mile</sup> 5,895	915,327	654,327	1,386,915
1906-7	117	3,048	6,448	1,455,794	578,557	1,916,708
1907-8	146	3,193	6,783	1,683,615	656,942	1,922,436
1908-9	172	3,215	7,046	1,992,957	677,792	2,189,012
1909-10	259	3,358	7,628	2,457,832	753,122	2,504,951

TABLE XVIII.—STATISTICS OF TELEPHONES.

(At the end of March, each year.)

Fiscal year	No. of Offices dealing with Telephones	No. of Automatic Telephone Boxes	Length of lines	Length of wires	Number of users	Number of Messages
1905-6	13	6	<sup>mile</sup> 78	<sup>mile</sup> 832	1,065	4,748,307
1906-7	22	8	129	3,048	2,362	8,498,882
1907-8	39	15	159	4,050	3,296	11,407,440
1908-9	64	21	193	5,479	4,031	12,562,851
1909-10	73	27	255	7,931	5,504	16,781,141



TABLE XIX.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Year	Length of lines open to traffic (average)	Rolling Stock			No. of Passengers	Quantity of goods carried	
		Engines	Passengers	Freight cars		Parcels ( <i>Kin</i> )	Freight ( <i>Tons</i> )
1907 . . . . .	639.4 <sup>mile</sup>	104	158	955	2,625,772	6,594,395	391,175
1908 . . . . .	641.5	109	159	1,034	2,172,741	7,884,478	737,693
1909 . . . . .	640.6	109	159	1,036	1,930,442	8,044,876	712,137

TABLE XX.—RAILWAY ACCOUNT.

Year	Receipt from Traffic			Operating expenses	Loss or profit
	Fares	Freight	Totals.		
1907 . . . . .	2,298,900 <sup>yen</sup>	1,168,271 <sup>yen</sup>	3,522,721 <sup>yen</sup>	3,599,709 <sup>yen</sup>	76,998 <sup>yen</sup>
1908 . . . . .	2,594,494	1,795,343	4,504,197	4,685,776	181,579
1909 . . . . .	2,302,063	1,842,993	4,244,203	4,204,205	39,998



TABLE XXI.—EPIDEMIC DISEASES.  
(At the end of December, 1909.)

Name of Province.	Cholera		Typhoid Fever		Dysentery		Diphtheria		Small Pox		Scarlet Fever		Totals	
	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths	Patients	Deaths
Kyong-geui { Seoul . . . . . Provinc. . . . .	151 1,024	91 887	67 1	12 —	25 7	6 1	5 —	1 —	86 69	13 14	19 —	7 —	353 1,101	148 902
North Chyung-chyong { Japanese . . . . . Koreans . . . . .	334 —	211 —	2 6	1 2	53 4	14 2	— —	— —	341 —	84 —	15 —	7 —	745 10	317 4
South { Japanese . . . . . Koreans . . . . .	— 9	— 7	3 30	3 5	7 20	1 4	— —	2 —	99 132	24 11	— —	— —	114 191	28 27
North Kyong-syang { Japanese . . . . . Koreans . . . . .	— —	— —	31 7	6 2	67 8	8 1	6 11	1 1	19 128	7 36	— —	— —	123 154	22 40
South { Japanese . . . . . Koreans . . . . .	3 —	2 —	99 29	29 10	112 16	36 1	20 1	9 1	41 398	11 48	— —	— —	275 444	37 60
North Chyol-la { Japanese . . . . . Koreans . . . . .	— —	— —	26 7	7 1	13 32	3 15	— —	— —	7 1,172	1 251	— —	— —	46 1,211	11 267
South { Japanese . . . . . Koreans . . . . .	— —	— —	19 76	10 10	2 38	2 9	3 1	— —	37 829	5 173	1 —	— —	62 944	17 192
Kang-uon { Japanese . . . . . Koreans . . . . .	— —	— —	2 102	— 24	17 72	— 19	1 —	— —	5 58	3 16	— —	— —	25 232	3 59
North Ham-gyong { Japanese . . . . . Koreans . . . . .	— —	— —	5 23	1 10	4 3	1 —	6 —	2 —	1 37	— 1	— —	— —	16 63	4 11
South { Japanese . . . . . Koreans . . . . .	— —	— —	19 9	— 1	5 2	3 —	— —	— —	3 25	— 6	— —	— —	27 42	3 8
North Pyong-an { Japanese . . . . . Koreans . . . . .	15 221	9 151	13 31	1 —	30 77	3 5	1 —	— —	— 46	— 4	— —	— —	59 375	13 160
South { Japanese . . . . . Koreans . . . . .	— —	— —	22 13	4 3	7 6	2 3	4 3	2 2	5 127	2 23	2 —	1 —	40 149	11 31
Hoang-hai { Japanese . . . . . Koreans . . . . .	— 6	— 6	16 5	5 4	4 8	2 15	— —	— —	1 793	— 211	— —	— —	21 893	7 236
<b>Totals</b> . . . . .	181 1,594 1,775	109 1,262 1,371	350 343 693	80 74 154	331 424 755	71 88 159	52 22 74	17 5 22	281 4,260 4,541	101 902 1,003	27 15 42	13 7 20	1,222 9,658 7,800	391 2,338 2,729
<b>1908</b> . . . . .	52 58 110	34 47 81	492 310 802	118 112 230	174 220 394	47 37 84	33 7 40	13 2 15	410 1,413 1,853	101 377 478	3 12 15	1 9 10	1,164 2,050 3,214	314 584 898



TABLE XXII.—TABLE OF HOSPITALS, DOCTORS, ETC.

Name of Province.	Hospitals			Doctors	Pharmacists	Midwives	Nurses	Druggists	Percentage of population per Doctor
	Public	Private	Totals						
Seoul . . . . .	3	31	34	196	69	29	88	89	1,358.04
Kyong-geui . . . . .	2	14	16	191	48	35	22	419	4,674.83
North Chyung-chyong . . . . .	1	1	2	67	1		—	390	8,053.40
South " . . . . .	—	4	4	294	4	4	24	289	2,487.93
North Kyong-sang . . . . .	—	6	6	284	66	16	6	453	4,646.15
South " . . . . .	2	25	27	324	5	17	26	433	3,107.70
South Chyol-la . . . . .	3	11	14	242	1	7	6	332	2,954.04
South " . . . . .	1	4	5	236	5	6	2	447	5,222.26
Kang-uon . . . . .	—	—	—	109	—	—	—	211	3,722.39
Hoang-hai . . . . .	1	14	15	201	10	—	—	146	4,329.18
North Pyong-an . . . . .	1	2	3	233	—	4	1	254	3,793.55
South " . . . . .	1	11	12	228	3	13	10	136	2,175.47
North Ham-gyong . . . . .	1	4	5	117	—	1	—	155	3,539.85
South " . . . . .	2	4	6	262	6	6	2	182	2,269.63
<b>Totals . . . . .</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>2,984</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>3,840</b>	<b>3,480.58</b>



TABLE XXIII.—GENERAL STATISTIC OF SCHOOLS  
MAINTAINED OR SUBSIDIZED BY  
GOVERNMENT.

(At the end of December, each year.)

Name of School	Year	No. of Schools	No. of students			No. of Teachers		Totals
			Male	Female	Total	Japanese	Koreans	
Song-gyung-koan	1907	1	30	—	30	—	4	4
	1908	1	30	—	30	—	4	4
	1909	1	30	—	30	—	7	7
Law School . .	1907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1908	1	135	—	135	6	5	11
	1909	1	138	—	138	10	9	19
Normal School . .	1907	1	108	—	108	5	5	10
	1908	1	140	—	140	6	8	14
	1909	1	212	—	212	9	6	15
High School . .	1907	1	136	—	136	5	9	14
	1908	1	172	—	172	5	10	15
	1909	2	269	—	269	13	12	25
Foreign Language School . . . .	1907	7	582	—	582	10	37	47
	1908	3	694	—	694	11	37	48
	1909	1	443	—	443	7	31	38
Girls High School	1907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1908	1	—	88	88	3	4	7
	1909	1	—	151	151	3	4	7
Industrial School .	1907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	2	154	—	154	7	5	12
Public Common School of first class . . . . .	1907	50	4,615	—	4,615	52	172	224
	1908	59	8,187	169	8,356	62	220	282
	1909	60	9,795	512	10,307	75	273	348
Public Common School of the second class . .	1907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1908	39	2,347	24	2,371	4	73	77
	1909	34	2,229	19	2,248	6	81	87
Appointed Common Schools receiving financial aid . .	1907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1908	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	1909	31	2,175	129	2,304	33	88	121
Totals . . .	1907	50	4,615	—	4,615	52	172	224
	1908	89	10,534	193	10,727	66	293	359
	1909	125	14,199	660	14,859	114	442	556
Totals . . .	1907	61	5,471	—	5,471	72	228	300
	1908	108	11,705	281	11,986	97	361	458
	1909	131	15,445	811	16,256	163	516	679





















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